BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

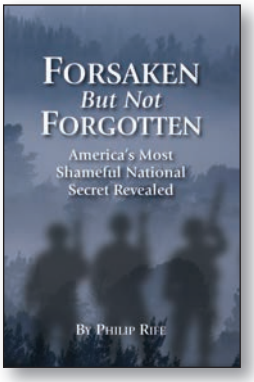
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

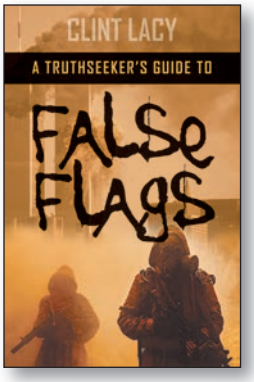
VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

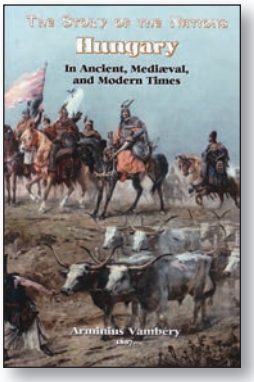
Fascism: The Child of WWI

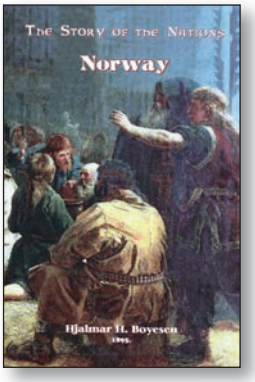
Mussolini's experiences in the Great War

New Books Just in from TBR!









Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

NEW! It would be shameful if the U.S. government turned its back on one captured American. But between the Russian civil war, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Cold War, as many as 30,000 American soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and civilians were knowingly abandoned by this country's leaders. Inside *Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed,* longtime author and researcher Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. You can decide for yourself whether these were the right actions. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned Americans, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. The Barnes Review is proud to publish the first edition of this important book. Softcover, 89 pages, #812, *$15.*

A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History

NEW! Fort Sumter Has Been Fired Upon by the Rebs! Remember the Battleship *Maine*! Unarmed Passenger Liner Sunk by German U-Boat! December 7, 1941: A Day That Will Live in Infamy! North Vietnam Attacks U.S. Vessel in Gulf of Tonkin! Arab Terrorists Take Down the Twin Towers! All of these events and the ensuing inflammatory mainstream media headlines and news coverage were used as rallying cries to push a predominantly pro-peace nation toward war. But could these events have been prevented? Did they occur the way we were told? A bigger question is, what if the causes of these events and the media propaganda barrage were all scripted by the Deep State? Information exists today that sheds doubt upon the official narratives on many events in U.S. history. The ones listed above are but a few of the false flag, Deep State weirdness perpetrated against the American people. In *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History*, Clint Lacy examines the official narratives of each of these events (and more) and then provides information that contradicts the official story, proving that we, as citizens, need to be ever vigilant, refusing to accept without independent investigation any scenario the Deep State foists upon us. Softcover, 195 pages, #819, *$22.*

The Story of the Nations: Hungary—in Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Times

NEW! Written by Arminius Vambery in 1887, here is the history of Hungary up until that point, written without the poison of political correctness. Covers the country and the people of Hungary, the various nationalities, Hungary before the Magyars, Panonia and Dacia, Marcommani, Huns, Avars, Nimrod, Seven Dukes, Bajan, Svatopluk, Arpad, Berengar, Duke Geyza, shamanism, baptism of Stephen, Christianity, Stahlweissenburg, Conrad, House of Arpad, Golden Bull, alliance with Austria, Anjous in Hungary, Charles Robert, depredations of the Czechs, Otto's march, Zach family, Louis the Great, Andrew, Charles, Sigismund, Kont, Bajazet, Hunyadi's legacy, Simon Kemeny, Turkish invasion, Capistrano, King Matthias, the Black Troop, Battle of Mohacs, Corvinus, Peasant War, sack of Buda, rout of the Turks, Catholicism vs. Protestantism, Austrian rule, Bethlan, Transylvania, Kurucz, Maria Theresa, social revolution, Joseph II, Leopold II, Hungarian independence, retribution, Hungarian Academy of Science, constitution, Szechneyi, Kossuth, Sebs, Croatians and Wallachs, formation of a modern state, much more. Softcover, 50 illustrations, 453 pages, #822, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: Norway

NEW! Written by Hjalmar H. Boyesen in 1895, here is the history of Norway, written without the poison of political correctness. Covers the country's geography and the people of Norway, the first Norsemen, Aryan migrations, early tribes, Viking Age, Scandinavian kinship, Sigfrid, Godfrey, Hastings, Ragnar, Asgeir, Rörik, Thorgisl, Olaf the White, Vikings in England, Simeon, Halfdan the Swarthy, Yngling race, Aun the Old, Sigurd Hjort, Erik Eimundsson, Harold's vow, Earl Ragnvald, Gyda, Duke Rollo, Kveld-Ulf, Queen Ragnhild, Guttorm Sindre, Haakon, Gunhild, Erik Blood Axe, Egil, Berg-Anund, reforms, first Christians, Agvaldsness, Harold Blue-Tooth, Earl Erick, peasant revolt, Kark, Olaf Tryggvesson, Astrid, Russia, Thore Hjort, Earl Sigvalde, Bjarne Herjulfsson, Leif Eriksson, Olaf the Saint, Earl Sweyn, Sweyn Alfifasson, Magnus the Good, Harold Hard-Ruler, Olaf the Quiet, Haroldsson, Magnus Barefoot, Sigurd the Crusader, Olaf Magnusson, Magnus the Blind, Harold Gille, Haakon Broad-Shouldered, Erlingsson, Sigundsson, Sverrosson, independence, Kalmar Union, Napoleonic wars, the modern era up to the 1870s with most pages dedicated to Norwegian history through 1817. Softcover, 50 illustrations, 556 pages, #821, *$25.*

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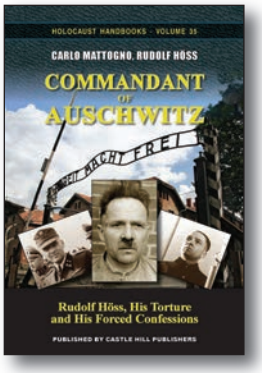
NEW BOOKS JUST ARRIVED!


HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS · VOLUME 35
CARLO MATTOGNO, RUDOLF HÖSS
COMMANDANT OF AUSCHWITZ
Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions
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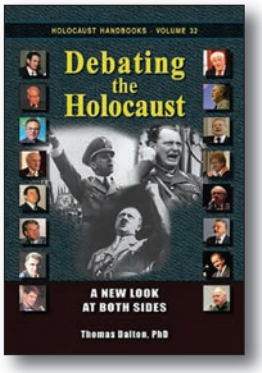

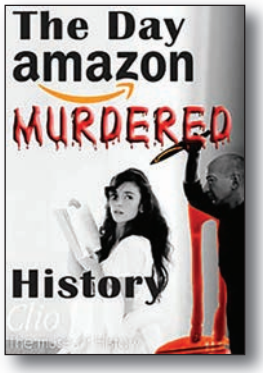

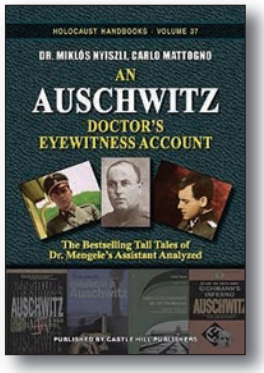
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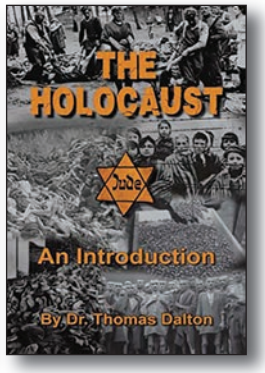
DR. MIKLÓS NYISZLI, CARLO MATTOGNO
AN AUSCHWITZ DOCTOR'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT
The Bestselling Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed
PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS



Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions

NEW! By Carlo Mattogno. Here is the whole story, meticulously documented, of why Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, agreed to confess to anything the Allies accused him of, despite the fact it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crimes! A classic treatise not only on the WWII holocaust of the Jews, but also an inside look at how constant torture destroys a man from within and without. Softcover, 402 pages, bibliography, index, #802, *$25.*

Debating the Holocaust: A New Look at Both Sides

NEW! By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a "Hitler order" to exterminate Jews. Key witnesses have falsified or exaggerated important aspects of their stories. Major death camps—Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka—have all but vanished. Little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves. Few remains of the millions of alleged victims—neither bones nor ash. Mass-gassing with Zyklon-B nearly impossible. Mass-gassing with diesel exhaust practically impossible. Wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass-cremations. The 6 million number has no basis in fact. Trends in Jewish world population suggest many fewer than 6 million lost. The current 1 million "survivors" implies few wartime deaths. Ghettos and concentration camps served for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. In this book, for the first time ever, the reader can now judge for himself with arguments and counter-arguments. Softcover, 334 pages, #815, *$25.*

The Day Amazon Murdered History

NEW! Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They rake in some 50% of all consumer spending on books in the U.S., and dominate several foreign markets as well. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every book that was in print and was legal to sell. That changed on March 6, 2017, when Amazon banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust, after having been pressured by Jewish lobby groups for years to do so. Here is the whole story of how and why Amazon banned every holocaust book offered by "dissident" retailers that it could, in one, fell swoop. Softcover, 128 pages, #814, *$12.*

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

NEW! By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. Everyone knows Dr. Josef Mengele, the evil Auschwitz doctor who sent countless Jews to the gas chambers, performed cruel, pointless medical experiments on inmates, and gave twin research a bad reputation. But how do we "know" about his many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done at Auschwitz comes from the Hungarian Jew Miklós Nyiszli, a forensic physician who claims he was Mengele's assistant at Auschwitz. In 1946, he published a book about his traumatic experiences. Over the years, his book has been translated into almost ever language imaginable. It has become one of the mainstays of the Auschwitz narrative, right next to the testimonies of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss or of Elie Wiesel. As influential as Nyiszli's book has been in forming world opinion, Nyiszli's various writings have never been subjected to thorough critical scrutiny. The present book changes this. What claims are true and which are pure fiction? Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, *$25.*

The Holocaust: An Introduction Exploring the Evidence

NEW! By Thomas Dalton. Where did the 6 million figure come from? How, exactly, did gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Not only is it a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to deeper truths about our contemporary society. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, *$15.*

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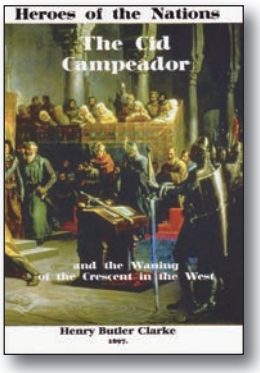

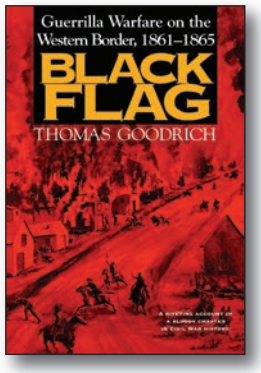

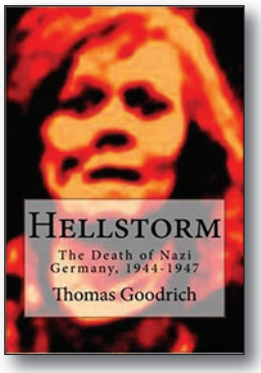

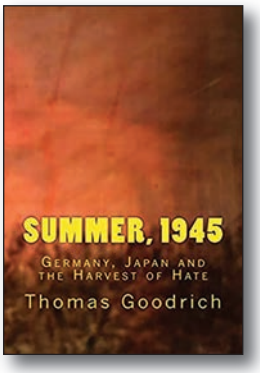

The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West

NEW! By Henry Butler Clarke. Written in 1897, here is the story of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (c.1043-1099), a Castilian nobleman and military leader in medieval Spain. The Moors called him El Cid, which meant "the Lord" (probably from the original Arabic *al-sayyid*). The Christians called him *El Campeador*, which means "Outstanding Warrior." Written before the era of political correctness, here is The Cid's story—and that of Spain—from the Muslim conquest (A.D. 711) to the time of The Cid himself, until his death in A.D. 1099. Chapters cover the Saracen conquest, the ancestry of The Cid, the legendary accomplishments of The Cid as a young man and his youthful exploits, the reign of Don Sancho, the accession of Don Alfonso and the banishment of The Cid, The Cid in exile, the conquests of Alfonso and the condition of the Saracen princes of the south, the Almoravides in Spain, the Battle of Zalaca, the reconciliation of Alfonso and The Cid, Yusuf's return, the outlawing of The Cid again, conquests in Andalusia, the unification of Spanish forces, the revolution at Valencia, Ibn Jehaf, the sieges of Valencia, The Cid's victory, the marriage of his daughters, the last battle and his death. Includes three appendices: 1) Judicial combats between noblemen; 2) The laws of banishment; and 3) Ritualistic controversy in the 11th century. Softcover 382 pages, indexed, 20 maps and illustrations, #820, *$25.*

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History

NEW! By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable death and destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare has seemed a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and first-hand newspaper accounts—Thomas Goodrich presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Filled with dramatic detail, *Black Flag* reveals war at its very worst, told in the words of the participants themselves. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their terrifying ordeals. From the shocking, sensational massacres at Lawrence, Baxter Springs and Centralia to the silent terror of a woman at home alone in the Burned District, *Black Flag* is a brutally honest account of life, struggle, death and war, told with unforgettable immediacy. Softcover, 192 pages, #817, *$20.*

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

NEW! It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and documentary films have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as one will find in *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany.* Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the worst nautical disasters in history which claimed thousands of lives, the greatest mass migration known to man in which millions perished and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, *$30.*

Summer, 1945: Germany, Japan & the Harvest of Hate

NEW! By Thomas Goodrich. Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. We Americans consider ourselves to be more decent than other peoples, and thus in a position to decide what is right and wrong in the world. But what kind of war do Americans suppose we fought in WWII? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead, and in the Pacific boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make ornaments for sweethearts, or carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of civilians by dropping A-bombs on two cities, thereby setting an all-time record for instantaneous mass slaughter. As victors we were privileged to try the defeated for their war crimes. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

November/December 2018 ❖ Volume XXIV ❖ Number 6

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By Marc Roland

4 The political philosophy of Benito Mussolini—which inspired German National Socialism and Adolf Hitler—was deeply rooted in his experiences as a heroic soldier in World War I and his opposition to the evils of Marxism he saw growing in Italy. Once a devout Marxist, Mussolini overcame that brainwashing.

Baron Franz von Werra's Saga

By Dr. Edward DeVries

16 We've all heard of the "Great Escape" of Allied soldiers from Stalag Luft III during World War II. But few of us have heard of the escape of Hauptmann Franz von Werra, a German pilot who became "the one who got away"—the only German officer to escape from his Allied jailers. Here is his saga.

Inside the I.G. Farben Trial

By John Wear, J.D.

22 Just as any patriotic business owners would, the owners of the I.G. Farben industrial company helped their nation during wartime. After Germany lost the war, however, I.G. Farben's owners and employees were considered war criminals and brought to trial.

The Censored WWII Legacy of Nathan Bedford Forrest III

By Dr. Edward DeVries

30 The first Allied general to be killed in World War II, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III gave his life to save his men. His legacy is censored, however, due to the politically incorrect legacy of his great-grandfather.

Black Rebel Soldiers Snubbed

By Dr. Edward DeVries

34 Lt. Col. Edward Kennedy always loved history. When asked to come up with a military display for Black History month, he decided to honor those blacks who fought for the Confederacy. This is when trouble started.

FDR, Pearl Harbor & Dr. Barnes

By Antonius J. Patrick

38 Twenty-five years after Pearl Harbor, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes published his analysis of the attack, blaming FDR for orchestrating the attack to get the U.S. into the war. To this day, Barnes's study cannot be refuted.

The Battle for Alaska

By Dr. Edward DeVries

46 They were the only battles of World War II fought on U.S. soil. But few people know the Japanese overran and occupied several strategic islands in the Aleutians.

Tokyo Rose: Was She a Traitor?

By Dr. Edward DeVries

52 Her name is synonymous with "traitor," but Iva Toguri d'Aquino, *aka* "Tokyo Rose," though she was charged, convicted and imprisoned, did not deserve her punishment.

White Slave of the Nootka

By John Tiffany

60 We often hear of the white perpetrators of slavery—the shackling of blacks, American Indians and whomever else we can get our hands on. But here is the tale of a white man enslaved by red men of the northwest.

The Haight Shooting Glove

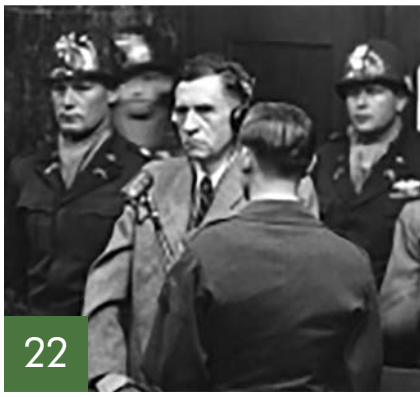
By Michael Heidler

66 During World War II, U.S. Navy Seabees performed vital construction work for American armed services, sometimes just yards from the enemy in tight quarters. But wielding a weapon in such an environment was difficult, hence the invention of the Haight glove gun.

The Militarization of Space

By S.T. Patrick

66 Recently, President Trump has suggested the formation of the U.S. Space Force, toying with the idea of militarizing space. This issue, we take a look back at Ronald Reagan's laser-based Strategic Defense Initiative and the moral, financial and ethical ramifications.



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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

2018—What a Crazy Year

The year 2018 will go down as a challenging one for Revisionist publications and alternative news outlets trying to get the truth out. From conservative groups, free speech marchers, comedians and singers to YouTubers, podcasters, Revisionist history scholars and right-wing websites, we have all been under attack from left-wing neo-Bolsheviks who have teamed up with the biggest Internet and banking giants in the world in an attempt to cleanse us all from the marketplace of free expression.

TBR, as you know, has been under constant assault, having had our credit card processing canceled on three occasions, our YouTube videos flagged for undefined content violations, our PayPal and Kindle accounts scrubbed and much more. But there is good news.

The yen for real history cannot so simply be extinguished. In response to all of this, TBR readers have reacted as you might expect, buying even more books and gift subscriptions than ever, and offering donations—all with the knowledge that without help this magazine might wither and die. Once again, though, you have refused to let that happen. As a matter of fact, as a result of the attacks, TBR truthseekers have circled the wagons, helping us to weather the multiple offensives launched against this organization.

For that we are eternally grateful.

But the battle continues—and will, I am afraid, in perpetuity. The one constant is that TBR and its subscribers are up for the fight. As long as we have a dedicated army of thousands behind us, we will survive for decades to come, no matter what they throw at us.

That all being said, there are several things you can do to really help TBR: Buy books and videos from TBR Book Club, send half-price gift subscriptions to friends and family members, donate what you can, and renew your own TBR subscription.

1) **Buy books:** Enclosed please see our 32-page TBR 2019 Book and Video Catalog inserted with this issue. Every purchase you make from our book club goes to our publishing efforts. And anyone who orders $200 or more in books can get FREE S&H in the U.S.

2) **Purchase gift subscriptions:** We have reduced the price of TBR Christmas gift subscriptions to just $28—half price—in the U.S.A. for the next 60 days. Is there any other gift you can give to someone on your Christmas list that is more important, more interesting or more significant than the gift of knowledge? (See the color pages in the front of this issue for the forms you'll need.)

3) **Consider making a donation to TBR's efforts**: This allows TBR not only to pay the bills, but also offer expanded content as we have done in the past year with the 112-page "Defending Dixie" issue and the recent 132-page "Holocausts!" issue. We can't do that without a little extra help. If you liked these issues, please buy more copies. (You'll find ads with bulk pricing inside the catalog.)

4) **Finally, please take this opportunity to renew** your own TBR subscription. Take a look at the enclosed renewal sheet with a special offer just for you. If you are unsure when your subscription expires, that date will be printed right on your mailing label.

Thanks again for everything, and accept our wishes for a safe and happy Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year. ❖

—Paul Angel
Executive Editor

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

"Hope has two beautiful daughters. Their names are Anger and Courage. 'Anger' that things are the way they are. 'Courage' to make them the way they ought to be." — ST. AUGUSTINE

In case you haven't been paying attention, there is a vicious assault being waged against any and all voices that are at odds with the new left's agenda. For the most part, this campaign against free speech, free thought and true liberty is being funded by powerful radical leftist organizations, most notably the likes of Hungarian slash-and-burn speculator George Soros and his many "non-profit" front groups strewn across the globe and other rich neo-Bolsheviks. The myths upon which this vicious edifice rests are perpetuated by a constant barrage of lies broadcast by well-heeled special interest groups like the Southern Poverty Law Center, Media Matters for America, the Anti-Defamation League and the media, threatening all who will not submit to their liberal world order.

But despite all those lining up against free speech and free thought, there is hope. (Without free speech we will never be able to succinctly and honestly talk about the most important issues facing We the People today.) The truth is, the average American is appalled at the underhanded and violent tactics being used by the left to crush differing views. Normal Americans are scared of what they are seeing in the streets of major cities and on Capitol Hill these days, and angered by some of the comments coming from today's neo-Bolshevik political leaders. Basically speaking, if you are anywhere to the right of Leon Trotsky in your political beliefs, you are a Nazi, a racist and a hater. Even members of Congress, like Rep. Maxine Waters of California and Sen. Mazie Hirono of Hawaii, consistently lob outrageous insults against us, telling us how "privileged" we are, how "racist" we are and how we who make up the majortiy in this nation just need to "shut up."

And, while the average American voter right now is frightened to admit this fear of the radical left in public, as they could be targeted in any number of ways, the truth is, most Americans are centrists at heart. And they are angry at being labeled by the likes of Waters and Hirono. The left is pushing the right further away from the center and helping to polarize America. Hopefully we will see this anger manifest itself at the polls with a rejection of this neo-Bolshevik-inspired agenda embraced by 21st-century Democrats.

So what does the left stand for these days, anyway?

- Unrestricted abortion
- Redistribution of wealth
- The welfare state
- Vilification of men in general
- Vilification of whites—male and female
- Vilification of U.S. culture heroes
- Vilification of U.S. religious figures
- Diminution of religious rights ("make me a cake")
- Open borders/abolition of ICE
- Gender confusion/dysphoria
- Voting rights for illegal aliens
- Rejection of law and order
- Mob rule and street violence
- Elimination of free speech for those who disagree
- Rabid censorship
- No free speech or thought on school campuses
- An increasingly liberal public school curriculum
- *Ad hominem* smear campaigns
- Fake news if it serves the leftist agenda
- Increased taxes
- Rejection of the "innocent until proven guilty" maxim adopted by the founding fathers
- Forced multiculturalism

In short, the left is no longer progressive; it's regressive, judging people by their skin color, gender and religion, not by their character or their deeds.

Angered to the extreme at these assaults against traditional values, many Americans (the ones who are paying attention) now need to find the *courage* to pair with this growing *anger*. Together, as St. Augustine told us, these two daughters of Hope offer us optimism for the future that we can and will make things "the way they ought to be" once again.

I guess a leftist might say that makes us deplorable. But in truth, we're just average Americans.

—PAUL ANGEL
Executive Editor

FASCISM
THE CHILD OF WWI

When social evils are allowed to fester during peacetime, they may be smelted into new, redeeming values in the crucible of combat

The political philosophy of Benito Mussolini—which inspired German National Socialism—was deeply rooted in his experiences as a heroic soldier in the first world war and his opposition to the evils of Marxism, overcoming his brainwashing as a young boy.

By Marc Roland

From the moment he came into this world on July 29, 1883, in Dovia di Predappio, Italy, Benito Mussolini was raised as a radical Marxist by his indoctrinating father, Alessandro, who, forbidding the infant's Christian baptism, named his firstborn instead after an avowed atheist, Mexico's pinko president, Benito Juárez. Even the boy's middle names—Andrea and Amilcare—were adopted from those of similarly revered, if now obscure, socialists, Andrea Costa and Amilcare Cipriani.

Benito Mussolini as a private in the *Bersaglieri* (marksmen) light infantry, distinguished by the black feathers of the capercaillie male. The capercaillie is the largest of the Eurasian western wood-grouse family.

The fanatical father kept his growing son close as an apprentice to the family blacksmith trade, until, having matured into a young man ready for becoming Alessandro's ideal Italian *apparatchik*, the teenage Benito joined Italy's Socialist Party, in 1901. The following year, fleeing mandatory army service, Benito emigrated to Switzerland. Arriving in Lausanne, he eventually became secretary of the Italian Workers' Union there, personally conferred with Vladimir Lenin and was soon after jailed for two weeks on charges of agitating violent general strikes.

During December 1904, he was in Italy again to avoid his *in absentia* conviction for desertion by taking advantage of a recent government amnesty, granted on condition he enlist in the armed forces. Mussolini chose the elite *Bersaglieri*, a high-mobility, light infantry unit of skilled professionals, noted for their tough

"Drive them out!" urges this 1915 propaganda poster, a reference to Austrians who occupied disputed border territories in the frozen Alps. In the macabre mathematics of geopolitics, the half a million inhabitants of these small, contested, agriculturally unproductive regions were hardly worth the 651,000 Italians who died for them in World War I (Mortara, G., *La Salute pubblica in Italia durante e dopo la Guerra*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925.)

training and reckless courage. This reputation would be borne out in the Great War to come 10 years later [World War I], when 210,000 of them suffered 82,000 casualties—32,000 killed plus 50,000 wounded.

The *Bersaglieri* was and still is today Italy's treasured military tradition, formed as long ago as 1836, for purposes of ambushing or upsetting the enemy with accurate marksmanship and speed, defending mountain positions, protecting retreats and leading improvised, surprise strikes. Integral to the success of these bold tactics, *Bersaglieri* excelled in mortars and hand grenades, both weapons requiring quick wits and agile strength. Characteristically running into battle with their 66-pound backpacks, these special forces were renowned for their stamina and physical prowess.

As a *Bersagliere*, Mussolini felt he was in his natural element, enjoying the unit pride of fellow field experts, whose camaraderie thoroughly disabused him of his politically prejudiced disdain for everything military. Here, on the contrary, was the hitherto elusive "true socialist brotherhood" of brothers in arms. Daybreak, but not yet the sunrise of his enlightenment, had dawned.

Following a two-year tour of duty, he returned to his hometown in Forlì, where Mussolini edited a weekly newspaper, *Lotta di classe*, ("The Class Struggle"). In September 1911, he was jailed again, this time for five months, after leading a riot protesting Italy's "imperialist war" against Libya, an action that, upon his release, won him control of the Socialist Party newspaper. Under his superior editorship, *Avanti*'s circulation soon rose from 20,000 to 100,000 readers. By early 1914, Mussolini considered himself a dyed-in-the-wool Marxist, unquestionably toeing the Socialist Party line of opposition to the outbreak of European hostilities in August by declaring on the front page of *Avanti*, "Down with the war! We remain neutral."

But soon after, he began developing serious doubts about the consistent inability of his fellow socialists to anticipate the onset of such

Above, Mussolini is shown in his World War I uniform, prior to leaving for the front at Isonzo. He served about nine months in the trenches on the front lines, contracting paratyphoid fever, a form of *Salmonella enterica*, a disease most commonly spread by ingesting contaminated food or water—a common thing for soldiers living in the terribly unsanitary conditions found in war zones. Today, typhoid is treated with antibiotics. But at the time, typhoid could kill and often did as shown by the number of Americans who died from typhoid during the Civil War.

an unparalleled calamity then beginning to rapidly engulf the entire civilized world they had long promised to transform into a "workers' paradise." On the contrary, their rabbinical-like obsession with every jot and tittle of their political dogma had put them out of touch with reality, thereby exposing the endemically flawed ideology that bewitched them. The whole tissue of socialism's unraveling insanity and lies began to undo the leftist mold into which he had been born and cocooned from the cradle through his young adulthood. Despite that brainwashed upbringing, he could think for himself after all.

On December 5, 1914, like a man tearing off a filthy shirt, Mussolini publicly denounced the Marxists for failing to recognize that the war had made national identity and loyalty more significant than class distinctions: "The nation has not disappeared! We used to believe that the concept [of nationality] was totally without substance. Instead, we see the nation arise as a palpitating *reality* before us. Class cannot destroy the nation. Class reveals itself as a collection of interests, but any nation is a history of sentiments, traditions, language, culture and race. Class can become an integral part of the nation, but the one cannot eclipse the other. The class struggle is a vain formula, without effect and consequence wherever one finds a people that has not integrated itself into its proper linguistic and racial confines."[1]

But Mussolini had not merely fled from his former ideologues into the warmer embrace of mainstream politicians. Far from it—he still deplored Italy's government officials, who declared war on the Central Powers of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey's Ottoman Empire. These self-styled "statesmen" remained what they had always been—transparently incapable of acting on behalf of their own people, because they invariably strove for monetary self-interest and personal power. To such exploitive non-entities, the present, international crisis was nothing more than another career opportunity. Mussolini envisioned displacing both their dictatorship of high finance and the Marxist "dictatorship of the proletariat" with a dictatorship of talent, a meritocracy:

"As long as men are born with different talents, there will always be a hierarchy of abilities. This leads to a hierarchy of functions, and a hierarchy of functions—Listen! Listen!—will logically, naturally provoke a hierarchy of power associated with categories and subcategories. We're talking about *organizing the state*."[2]

All that mattered, now that the escalating war had already been going on for four months, was that his fellow countrymen could not be left in the lurch; their suffering must be concluded as quickly and victoriously as possible. To that end, the 31-year-old ex-Marxist rejoined his *Bersaglieri* unit. By then, he had divested himself of what was a lifetime of error, an intellectual and emotional cleansing that left him spiritually drained but also purified and searching for something else, something better, even if sought for in a cannon's mouth. Long after the war, looking back on the uncertainty Mussolini and his fellow countrymen experienced at that time, philosopher Giovanni Gentile observed "that Fascism had emerged as the expression of a search for a renewal of Italian political and spiritual life."[3]

Nor was the young man immune from the temper of the times, which similarly infected many millions of honest, if deluded, patriots around the world they would all rush in to destroy. Oxford historian Dr. Paul O'Brien succinctly describes how "the 'war culture' that was created in Italy [beginning in 1914], as in other belligerent societies," arose from emotional engineering perpe-

trated by master propagandists of mass psychology.

> This phenomenon emerged as an expression of the "total" nature of the first world war, and the "brutalization" of conflict which it provoked in the imagination, as on the battlefield.
>
> It was a vision based on a simplified and extreme polarization of the nation and its enemies. At one end of the cosmos stood a negative image of the enemy as the ideological absolute, as the supreme evil, an aggressor, an out-and-out barbarian, and a veritable menace to humanity and to civilization. At the other stood the supreme good, the national collective, the righteous allies and the just war for freedom and defense.
>
> Then there was the obverse of the nation/enemy dichotomy; that is, the enemy within, whose scheming and plotting undermined national will and played the game of the external foe. Finally, all this was measured against sacrifice, defined principally (but not solely) by the suffering and death of the soldier for the salvation of the nation. Hence, "war culture" represented a cultural mobilization, a mustering and focusing of hatred for the enemy and a subsequent interrelated reinforcement of pro-national and pro-war sentiment and identity.[4]

Accordingly, the basic instincts for tribal preservation and sense of fairness in essentially good, even merciful human beings were ignited and perverted by professional liars for power agendas that bore no resemblance to the synthetically incited but successfully aroused patriotism that motivated Europe's utterly duped, self-slaughtering rank and file. Their otherwise usual perspicacity and cool clear-sightedness had been thoroughly obscured in a fever of artificially heated hysteria. Mussolini was not exempt from this pervasive delirium of international

The suicidal impossibility of Gen. Luigi Cadorna's offensive through Caporetto is apparent in this 1917 photograph of Italian troops scaling a precipitous cliff face all while under enemy fire. Hundreds of thousands died in defenses carved out of the rocky terrain of the Julian Alps. Sometimes defensive lines were no more than 35 feet apart. The soldiers often used clubs, brass knuckles and daggers as rifles fixed with bayonets were difficult to wield in such close-proximity fighting.

Italian soldiers traverse a barren escarpment at Caporetto, as Mussolini's regiment arrived. On October 24, 1917, the Central Powers had launched a massive offensive on Italy's northeastern border along the Austro-Italian front. The resulting loss at the Battle of Caporetto was possibly the greatest defeat in Italian military history and was a direct result of her opponents' use of poison gas.

suicide, but carried along with it, like countless other men, in the tempestuous tide of a counterfeit conflict he and they were too psychologically conditioned, deceived or naïve to understand.

Assigned as a private in the 33rd Battalion, 11th Regiment, Mussolini was positioned on the far northern sector of the fighting at Isonzo, approached via Caporetto, a name that still brings shudders to anyone familiar with the early 20th-century events that soaked westernmost Slovenia with blood. It was here, amid the 12,000-foot-high Julian Alps continuously blowing with sub-zero winds, that Italian soldiers would fight the deadliest series of major battles in their country's history, suffering one of modern history's most catastrophic defeats.

LUIGI CADORNA

On arrival at the front, Mussolini noted in his *Diario di Guerra*, "one has the impression that the war is near. The sound of cannon thunder reaches us from afar."[5] It ominously presaged the brainstorm of Army Chief of Staff Luigi Cadorna, who launched four major operations all along the Isonzo and Trentino rivers, where the terrain, mountainous and broken, was utterly unsuited for offensive warfare, with no room to maneuver. Accordingly, each of Cadorna's massed attacks collapsed in turn, for an unprecedented quarter of a million Italian casualties. Favored by natural defense, the victorious Austro-Hungarians could not be dislodged, suffering very few losses in comparison, while picking off their densely packed enemies hedged in by steep cliffs, where they advanced

stumbling over a rock-strewn battlefield. Undeterred by these perceived setbacks, Cadorna ordered seven more offensives, all of them doomed to defeat, along with their men.

Taking advantage of these repeated failures, a combined Austro-Hungarian/German army counterattacked on October 24, 1917. Foolishly, Cadorna had disposed most of his troops too far forward, where they were slaughtered by the first artillery bombardments before Central Powers troops could even climb out of their trenches. He had simultaneously neglected defense in depth, allowing the enemy to steamroll over Italian positions. On the verge of total collapse, his entire army fled in disarray, leaving behind 275,000 Italians captured by the foe. As his forces were imploding, Cadorna fled to safety in Padua, abandoning the entire Italian Second Army to its fate.

Despite his desertion, responsibility for the calamity did not belong to him, he insisted, but had been caused solely by Italy's cowardly soldiers. To underscore this claim, he ordered disciplinary charges against 6 percent of his own servicemen. Sixty-one percent of them were found guilty, then given sentences ranging from dishonorable discharge and exile to imprisonment and death. Some 750 were executed, the highest number of any army during World War I.

In the words of David Stevenson, professor of international history at the London School of Economics, Cadorna earned "opprobrium as one of the most callous and incompetent of first world war commanders."[6] This was the same chief of staff under whom Private Benito Mussolini and his comrades strove for victory and survival.

In early September 1916, Mussolini arrived with his regiment at the Isonzo front. On the 17th, an enemy shell "detonated near Mussolini,

The Samurai of Fiume

Some years before World War I, leading author and poet Harukichi Shimoi left his native Japan to study Dante at the Istituto Universitario Orientale in Naples, where he later taught. Having fallen in love with Italy, he joined the army as a foreign volunteer during 1917, instructing his fellow *Arditi* in the art of karate.

Using his diplomatic passport that allowed him great freedom of movement, Shimoi acted after the war as a liaison for secret mails between Italy's own great poet, Gabriele D'Annunzio, then regent of Fiume, and Benito Mussolini. D'Annunzio enthusiastically hailed Shimoi as "comrade samurai" and "the samurai of Fiume."

According to Wikipedia, "Shimoi was one of the best-known Japanese supporters of Italian fascism, seeing some analogies between the fascist principles and the traditional values of Japanese culture, especially the bushido ["way of warriors," codes of honor and ideals dictating the samurai way of life, similar to European knighthood of the Middle Ages, stressing frugality, modesty, chivalry, loyalty, martial arts mastery and courage until death].

He argued that fascism was a natural ramification of the *Risorgimento* [Italy's 1871 "Resurgence" of national unification], and that its role was to be a "spiritual movement that would make Italians identify as being part of the new nation."

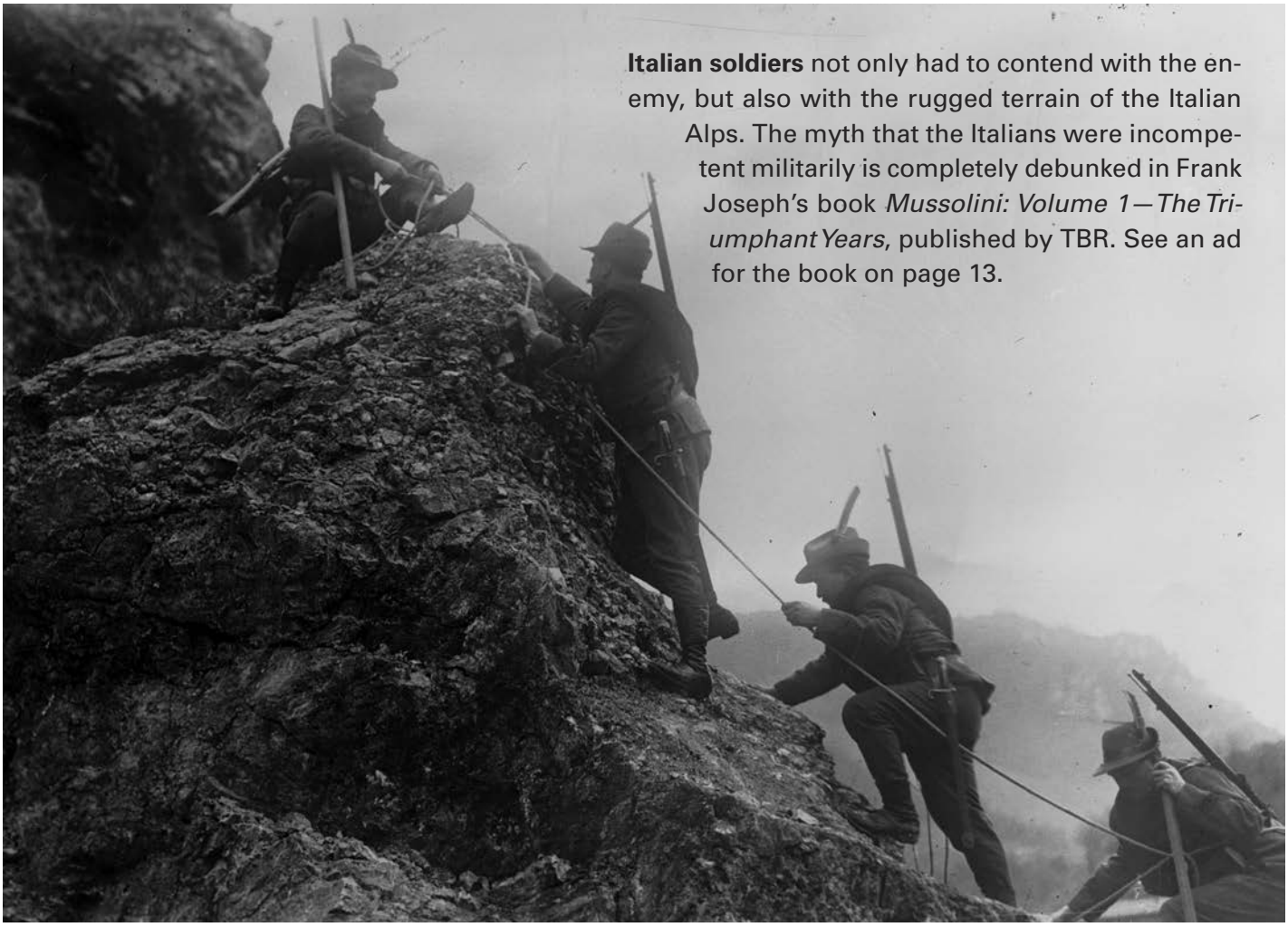
Above, Harukichi Shimoi (1883-1954), Italy's "comrade samurai," stands proud in his Arditi uniform.

covering him and others with leaves and earth. That evening, he noted [in his diary] that they had been 'baptized by the fire of a cannon'."[7] The next day, Mussolini "noted that four or five crosses of a collective grave bore no names: 'Poor dead, buried in these impervious and solitary mountain ranges! I will carry your memory in my heart forever'."[8] A similar sentiment appears in his entry for February 14, 1917: "A dead soldier wrapped in tent canvas passes. Few soldiers follow him. A priest makes some gestures. The passers-by take off their headgear and move on. At the foot of these hills are the cemeteries, which consecrate them. Ours increases in size. The brief funeral did not interrupt the traffic and the movement of other men. My melancholy thoughts turn to that unknown soldier of Italy, who goes under the ground, while with its warmth the sky announces spring."[9]

These words contradict standard descriptions of Benito Mussolini as a fire-breathing warmonger, unmoved by the tragedy of others. Indeed, publication in English translation of the future Duce's war diaries prompted John Gunter—one of America's foremost 20th century writers, author of the classic *Death, Be Not Proud*—to describe Mussolini in 1940 as "one of the best journalists alive."[10]

Remarkably, Mussolini only occasionally appears in his own diaries, where space is mostly given over to his fellow suffering comrades "in the heat of rifle and machine gun exchanges, 'the fire of an infernal intensity.' Right at that point, following cries of 'Hit the deck!' 'Hit the deck!' Mussolini wrote, 'But I must get up, and give my place to an injured soldier, whose arms have been shattered by the explosion of a bomb'." Mussolini wordlessly covered the badly wounded man with his own blanket in the numbing cold.[11]

He let others speak for him. While at the Isonzo Front, around Christmas 1916, 33rd Battalion soldiers interviewed by Amilcare DeAmbris and Benedetto Fasciolo told the visiting journalists, "with less dodging, he [Mussolini] could have had a less uncomfortable life by going to write in the orderly room or in the major's office. When mess time arrived, Mussolini received his meat, broth and bread," both men observed, "and, in a self-sacrificial gesture, gave the meat to another soldier. When the fruit arrived, he made sure that everyone got an equal share." When



Italian soldiers not only had to contend with the enemy, but also with the rugged terrain of the Italian Alps. The myth that the Italians were incompetent militarily is completely debunked in Frank Joseph's book *Mussolini: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*, published by TBR. See an ad for the book on page 13.

they prepared to leave, DeAmbris and Fasciolo felt "a pull at our hearts for Mussolini, who is always in danger."[12]

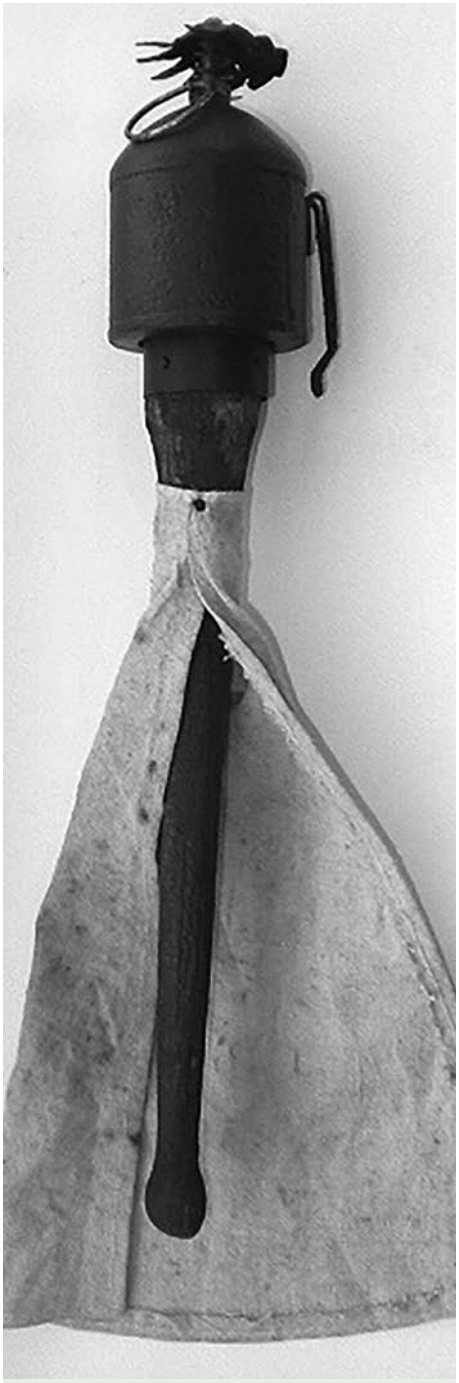
As long before as September 20, "his colonel sought to isolate him [from being sent into the fighting] with an administrative job, which he declined."[13] Sometime afterward, the Italian army's inspector general explained how Mussolini "was promoted to the rank of corporal 'for merit in war.' The promotion was recommended because of his exemplary conduct and fighting quality, his mental calmness and lack of concern for discomfort, his zeal and regularity in carrying out his assignments, where he was always first in every task involving labor and fortitude."[14]

Once, a young soldier approached him, saying, "Signor Mussolini, since we have seen that you have much *spirit* (courage), and have led us in the march under grenade fire, we wish to be commanded by you."[15]

More "grenade fire" was exchanged with their resolutely dug-in Austrian opponents on February 22, 1917, when Mussolini hurled a standard specimen of its kind—an Excelsior-Thévenot P2—at a far trench, killing several enemy infantrymen. The next day, one of the French-made "Ballerinas," as the Italians nicknamed them, fitted for a trench mortar, accidentally exploded while he was standing in front of it, sending hot shrapnel into his face and lower body.

Forty or more fragments were removed, mostly from his thighs, all without benefit of anesthetic, which was not available at the nearby dressing station, in Doberdò. From there, he was rushed to the Ronchi field hospital. Physicians treating his numerous injuries additionally discovered that Mussolini has contracted paratyphoid fever, resulting in bradycardia (slowing of the heart-rate) and hepatosplenomegaly (enlargement of the liver and spleen),

Here, an Italian mountain soldier is shown displaying his dagger, for which the *Arditi* were so well known, and a specially designed visor meant to protect the eyes and face. WWI in the Julian Alps was as grim as it could get with nearly impassable terrain, bitterly cold weather and altitudes that made exertion exhausting.



The accidental explosion of an Excelsior-Thévenot P2 grenade cut short Mussolini's military service in World War I. According to Ivone Kirkpatrick's 1964 book *Mussolini: A Study in Power,* Mussolini was left with approximately 40 shards of metal in his body, the lingering pain of which was a constant reminder of his service.

accompanied by sustained, abnormally high body temperatures, debilitating migraine headaches, plus severe abdominal pain. He was hospitalized for half a year, eventually cured of his ailments and released the following August, but in weakened condition. Mussolini had served nine months on the front lines and luckily survived, unlike many thousands of his comrades, who died within weeks or even days of their arrival in the Julian Alps.

Fifteen years later, as Italy's chief of state, he told American audiences via a Fox Movie-tone newsreel, in clear English, "I will speak to you in a few, brief words of a serious problem, which interests the whole of mankind; namely, peace or war. I know what war means. The terrible, personal sacrifices of an entire generation of young people have not vanished from my memory. I have not forgotten, nor will I permit myself to forget it. I was myself severely wounded. Then and now, as man and prime minister, I have before my eyes an awful panorama of the political, economic, moral and spiritual consequences of war. Italy will never make any policy in supporting war. On the contrary, we heartily welcome the prospect of our own disarmament in mutual accord with all others, as an international goal."[16]

Four years earlier, in 1928, he had enthusiastically endorsed the Kellogg Pact, the first article of which condemned "recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce[d] it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."[17] At the time, Mussolini was no doubt heartily sincere in his desire to avoid military confrontations of any kind, anywhere, and not only due to his personally painful injury. A threatened repetition of World War I, with its potential for another Caporetto, was out of the question.

"Italy needs peace," he continued, "a long, secure era of peace, to be

Il Popolo d'Italia

QUOTIDIANO SOCIALISTA

Fondatore: BENITO MUSSOLINI

Per il socialismo e per la guerra: contro i fossili!

La "nostra" guerra

Terremoto e guerra

Front page headline of *Il Popolo d'Italia* from January 21, 1915 reads: "For Socialism and for War: Against the Fossils."

able to exploit and consolidate the concrete results of our Fascist government. Fascism wants to ensure the cooperation of the Italian nation with all other peoples for a future of prosperity and peace."[18]

Clearly, more than Mussolini's body was still marked by his wartime experience. The persistent uncertainty and ideological emptiness he felt after late 1914, when he divested himself of Marxism, began their gradual replacement with the stark, everyday reality of life and death in the trenches. "Despite discomforts and dangers," he wrote three years later, in a December 27, 1917 frontline report for *Il Popolo d'Italia* newspaper, "I have the privilege of assisting in the formation of a *trenchocracy*, a new and better elite, which will govern the Italy of tomorrow."[19]

"In this moment," he confided a month earlier in his still-private diary, "the Italian people is a mass of precious minerals. It needs to be forged, cleaned, worked. A work of art is still possible. But a government is needed. A man. A man, who, when it occurs, has the delicate touch of an artist, and the heavy fist of a warrior. Sensitive and willful. A man

who knows the people, *loves* the people, and can direct and fold it—with violence if necessary."[20]

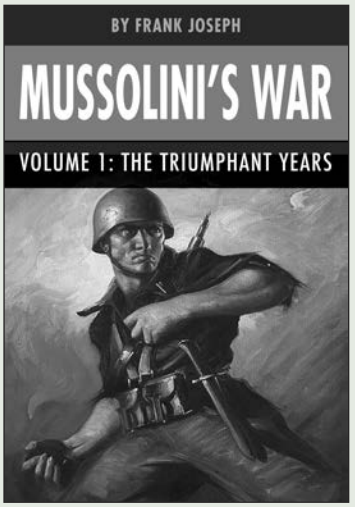
He was only half-thinking of himself, because the potential candidacy for such a man was already incubating in the *Reparti d'assalto*, assault units of ferocious volunteers, known as the *Arditi*, or the "Daring Ones," from the Italian verb, *ardire*, "to dare." First in combat, they undertook the tactical role of shock troops, opening the way for broad infantry advance by breaching enemy defenses, involving the most dangerous field operations, as expressed in their motto, *O la vittoria, o tutti accoppati*: "Either victory, or we all die." Very many did.

Mussolini saw in this dauntless warrior-elite possibilities for transforming and expanding such extraordinary *esprit d'corps* into a new worldview that rejected other political theories for an ideal beyond all the failed conventions of left or right, inspired instead by a self-sacrificing comradeship striving on behalf of the whole nation.

"[After] forming into a combatants' association on January 1, 1919," writes O'Brien, "[t]hey intended to regroup those who had fought 'for the greatness of Italy' and continue in peacetime 'the ascension of the great Italian nation.' For the *Arditi*, the war had been a revolution, which could not finish in the blink of an eye, but which had to continue without, and, if necessary, *against* the masses. As they saw it, the war had done away with distinctions between bourgeois and proletarian parties and had exalted the nation above both. In particular, they nurtured an enormous bias against the Italian Socialist Party.

"In the week following the end of the war, Mussolini was to be found in the company of a number of *Arditi* at the Caffè della Borse, in Milan. He said, 'I feel something of you in me, and perhaps you recognize yourselves in me.' On a visit to *Il Popolo d'Italia*'s offices the following day, a

MUSSOLINI'S WAR
Volume 1: The Triumphant Years



Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation.

The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were inflated and ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Italy's bungling navy, ineffectual army—as cowardly as it was ill-equipped—and air force of antiquated biplanes were handily dealt with by the Western Allies, so the hackneyed, completely false story goes. So effective was this disinformation campaign that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed scholars and students of WWII—even by many Italians themselves!

But a closer examination by historian and author Frank Joseph of original, often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents an entirely different picture. They shine new light, for example, on Italy's submarine service, the world's greatest in terms of tonnage, its boats sinking nearly three-quarters of a million tons of Allied shipping in three years' time. By mid-1942, Mussolini's navy had fought its way back from crushing defeats to become the dominant power in the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to popular belief, Mussolini's *Fiat* biplanes gave as good as they got in the Battle of Britain, and Italy's Savoia-Marchetti *Sparrowhawk* bombers accounted for 72 Allied warships and 196 freighters sunk. On June 7, 1942, infantry of the Italian X Corps saved Rommel's 15th Brigade near Gazala, in North Africa, from certain annihilation.

These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of an inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by a true-to-life account of the men and weapons of *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*.

This book is sure to become a TBR Revisionist classic—and, better yet, it is designed and published solely by The Barnes Review and available nowhere else!

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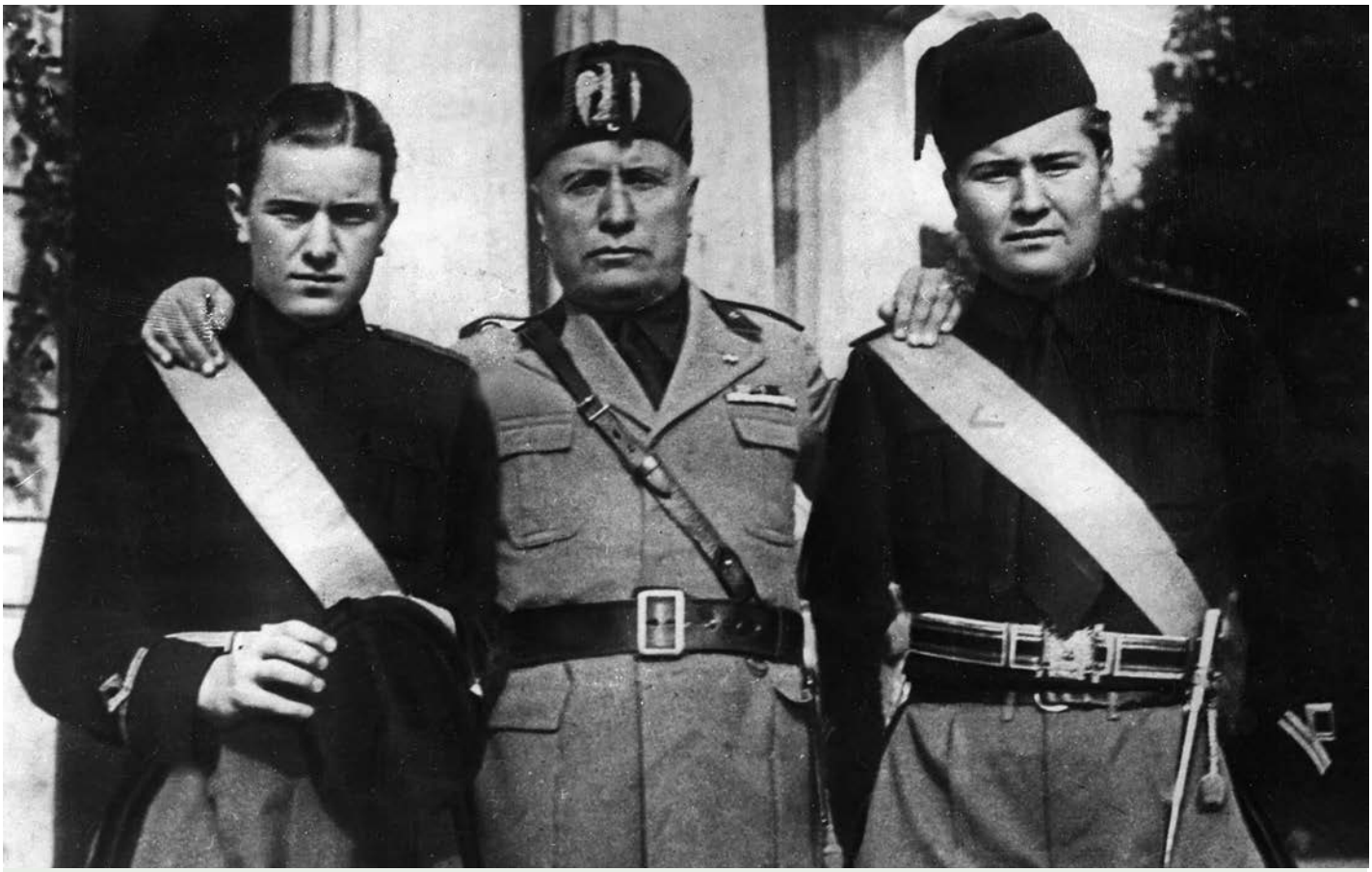

Benito Mussolini with two of his sons, Bruno (left) and Vittorio, 1935, in Blackshirt garb. The uniform of the Blackshirts was based upon that of the *Arditi* from World War I, notably the fez and dagger, for instance. After World War I, many former *Arditi* members were more than willing to help battle units of violent communists causing mayhem in the streets of Italy's largest cities.

group of *Arditi* declared to Mussolini that they wanted to be at his side 'to fight the civil battles for the greatness of the Fatherland'."[21]

Their adoption of black standards, skulls with daggers in their teeth, flames and black shirts, had all symbolized the desire to face danger and overcome death at the front. These were the same symbols and images adopted by the "squad members" of Benito Mussolini's National Fascist Party in the early 1920s. His *Squadristi* "were wearing black shirts reminiscent of the elitist *Arditi* founded as special shock-troop units during the Great War. The actions of these men were thus informed by reference to the experience of that conflict, now mythologized as the great founding event of Fascism. …"[22] ❖

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Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

World War I & The Boer War

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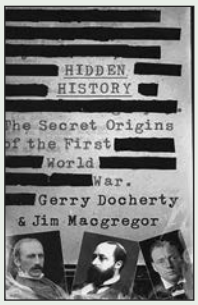

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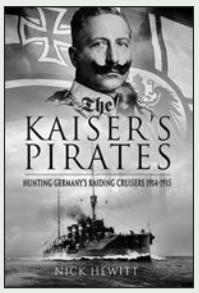
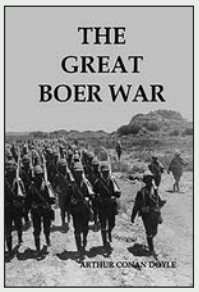
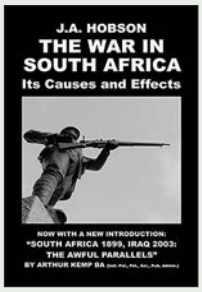




The Great Boer War

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close. He volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict firsthand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon. Completely reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, *$15.*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The One That Got Away . . .
Franz von Werra

BORN INTO BANKRUPTED NOBILITY, separated from his family, and raised in a foster home, Franz von Werra overcame it all to join the Luftwaffe, where he would be hailed a hero of the Third Reich during the Battle of Britain. Shot down over the skies in Kent, as a POW he escaped twice into the English countryside before being transferred to a secure facility in Canada, from which he not only escaped but actually travelled successfully all the way across the United States, into Mexico, and from there to South America, Spain and Italy before finally returning to Germany and a celebrated reception by the Führer himself. Immortalized on the silver screen in 1957, this is the true story of "the one that got away."

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The harrowing tale of Franz Xaver Freiherr Baron von Werra (1914–1941) is truly the story of the "one that got away." A German WWII flying ace, who was shot down during a mission over Britain and captured, Werra is considered by historians today to be the only Axis prisoner of war to have ever succeeded in escaping from Allied custody in Canada. To make matters even more amazing, he made it all the way home to his native Germany to serve the Reich again.

Von Werra's incredible story was first told in full in the book *The One That Got Away* by authors Kendall Burt and James Leasor. It was eventually made into a film in English in 1957 of the same name and starred popular German actor Hardy Kruger, best known for his work in the 1965 movie, *The Flight of the Phoenix* as well as famed director Stanley Kubrick's *Barry Lindon*.

FRANZ VON WERRA

Born in Leuk, Switzerland on July 13, 1914 Werra lived the life of a nobleman. He even inherited from his father, Leo Freiherr Werra, the noble title of "Freiherr," which translated is "baron." His family's economic hardship, however, would soon require that he and his five siblings be put up for adoption.

A friend of the family, Louise Carl von Haber, who had never had children of her own, agreed to serve as guardian for Franz and his sister Emma. This separated them from their other four siblings, but they somehow still managed to enjoy the benefits of wealth as well as an education.

In 1936, Werra joined the Luftwaffe and, in two years, rose to the rank of lieutenant. At the beginning of World War II he was serving with Jagdgeschwader 3, where he was known for his bravado and was even described as a bit of a playboy. Bizarrely, he even owned a pet lion that he had named Simba, which he kept as his unit's mascot.

In May 1940, during the Battle of France, Werra's reputation grew considerably when he shot down four enemy planes. On May 20, he downed a Hawker Hurricane. Two days later,

Have you ever wondered who the German officer was playing with Simba the lion cub, in this famous World War II photo? That's Hauptmann Franz von Werra playing with the cub as he swats at the 20 mm cannon emerging from the wing of von Werra's fighter plane. A lion cub named Simba, of course, is also the main character in a Disney animated movie called *The Lion King*, which paranoid critics allege bears too much of a resemblance to Leni Riefenstahl's famous German propaganda film *Triumph of the Will*.

he took out two Breguet 690 bombers and a Potez 630. Then, on August 25, at the Battle of Britain, he knocked out a Spitfire and three Hurricanes and then, amazingly, destroyed five more planes on the ground—for a grand total of nine British Royal Air Force (RAF) planes.

On September 5, however, tragedy struck when his Bf 109E-4 was shot down over the town of Kent. Over the years, there has been much debate over who exactly got the credit for taking out the famed Luftwaffe pilot. Pilot Officer Gerald "Stapme" Stapleton of the 603rd Squadron in the RAF initially took the credit, but, on October 22, 1940, the *London Gazette* reported that it was Australian Lieutenant Paterson Hughes of the 234th Squadron in the RAF deserved at least an assist for the takedown. Some sources claim that George Bennions of the 41st Squadron damaged Werra's plane before the two RAF pilots finished the job. Others contend it was John Terence Webster of the 41st Squadron.

Still, miraculously, Werra was able to land his plane despite the severe damage that all but destroyed its engine. As he was descending, some local British farmers saw Werra's plane limping along before crash-landing in a field around a quarter of a mile away. They followed the plane, and, with the assistance of an unarmed army cook from a nearby division, turned Werra over to the Kent County Constabulary in the nearby town of Maidstone.

After a brief stay in the local jail, Werra was eventually handed over to the British army and was taken to Maidstone Barracks, where he would spend the next few weeks digging ditches on a work detail.

Like any good soldier, Werra believed in his heart that he had a duty to escape and return to his unit, and his was deeply felt love for his country that gave him the strength to never give up. Armed with only a pick axe, Werra tested the waters and tried his first escape. The guard, Royal Military Police Private Denis Rickwood, armed only with a small truncheon, however easily apprehended Werra and sent him back to the prison camp.

The next day, Werra was taken to the infamous London District Prisoner of War Cage, where he was interrogated for hours. Following that, he was shipped off to Trent Park, where he was questioned for the next two weeks. Trent Park is well-known among historians as one of the chief sites where German officers—especially Luftwaffe pilots—were taken

Dashing Fritz von Werra in the cockpit of his fighter plane.

to be questioned by the British. According to reports, the rooms were even bugged, so British intelligence could listen in as the Germans talked amongst themselves.

Eventually Werra was returned to the London Cage for another four days of questioning before he was shipped off to the No. 1 Prisoner of War Camp at Grizedale Hall, which held the most elite of German POWs.

Werra had only been in the camp for 10 days before he began to plot his escape. Every day, the prisoners were taken for walks outside of the camp, through the village of Satterthwaite in northern England. His plan was simple: As soon as he noticed that his guards were in any way distracted, he would make a run for it.

On October 7, 1940, Werra launched his first escape plan, taking advantage of a diversion in the form of a fruit cart that occupied his unsuspecting jailers. Other German prisoners helped him exploit the advantage he had, and he managed to climb a stone wall and run across a neighboring field. A few hours later, however, when rollcall was taken, he was discovered missing and the guards alerted the local authorities as well as the camp authorities.

Unfortunately, his escape was short-lived, when, two days later, two guards, who had been searching the area, found him hiding in a small stone hut that was used to store livestock feed. Werra was detained and led away, but he was not one to give up easily. As Werra and his escorts neared a road at the bottom of a hill, Werra broke free from his guards, hitting one and knocking him to the ground. Werra escaped again, but two days after that, he was spotted yet again. Bloodhounds were sent out, but they reportedly could not track his scent because the German officer had hidden himself almost completely in a cold, muddy depression in the ground. He was eventually captured and was sentenced to 21 days of solitary confinement. On November 3, he was transferred to Camp No. 13 in Swanwick, Derbyshire.

It was in Camp No. 13 that Werra joined a group calling themselves *Swanwick Tiefbau A.G.*, or Swanwick Excavations Inc. The group had already been digging an escape tunnel by the time Werra joined. It took about another month before, on December 17, counterfeiters in the camp provided the escape group with money and fake identity papers and, three nights later, five members of *Swanwick Tiefbau A.G.* including Werra escaped under during an Allied air raid, the booming of anti-aircraft fire and the crooning of the camp choir.

Werra's companions were captured quickly, but Werra somehow managed to flee his would-be captors before making his way to town. There, Werra donned a flight suit and pretended to be one Capt. van Lott, a Dutch Royal Netherlands Air Force pilot. He convinced a friendly locomotive driver that he was a downed bomber pilot, who was just trying to reach his unit, and asked if he could hitch a ride to the nearest RAF base so he could return him.

At Codnor Park railway station, a local clerk agreed to arrange transportation to the aerodrome at RAF Hucknall, near Nottingham. Amazingly, police there questioned him, but Werra somehow managed to convince them all that he was a Dutch pilot, and they agreed to help him.

When he arrived at Hucknall, a squadron leader named Boniface asked for his credentials, but his forged identification disk (similar to

a dogtag) had melted by body heat that was retained in his flight suit. He made an excuse for having lost his disk and claimed to be based at Dyce near Aberdeen.

While Boniface went to check the story, Werra excused himself under the guise of needing to use the bathroom and ran to the nearest hangar, where he hopped into a plane. After convincing a mechanic he was cleared for flight, he nearly pulled off his escape, until a stern-faced Boniface arrived, just in time to arrest him at gunpoint as Werra sat in the cockpit trying to learn the controls of a plane completely unfamiliar to him.

In January 1941, he, along with other high escape risk German prisoners, were transferred to a POW camp on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario, Canada. Immediately, he began to plan his escape to the still "neutral" United States. On January 21, while a passenger on a prison train, he jumped out of a window with the help of other prisoners and ended up near Smiths Falls, about 30 miles from the St. Lawrence River. Seven other prisoners had also tried to escape from the same train but were soon recaptured, and because of the efforts to recover the others, Werra's absence was not noticed until the next afternoon.

Crossing the frozen St. Lawrence River on foot, he realized about halfway across that the river was not completely frozen, so he walked back to land and continued his trek. Discovering an overturned rowboat, he pushed it into the river and slowly rowed his way across.

Having succeeded in escaping to a "neutral" country, he began walking in the direction of the lights, hoping to find a town or a city. The first building of any consequence he encountered was the New York State Hospital, where he turned himself in to the first policeman he could find.

By showing his uniform and possessions to the policeman, he was able to convince the cop that he was

In 1957—just 12 short years after the end of WWII—a popular movie was made about POW von Werra's daring escape from Allied captivity in Canada. Werra, who was shot down in 1940 during the Battle of Britain, made his way through the United States, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Spain and Italy, finally reaching Berlin on April 18, 1941. Above, Werra poses for a photograph, date unknown.

an escaped German prisoner of war. Since the United States was not at war and being an escaped prisoner of war was not yet a crime in the United States, the officer did not know what to do. He took Werra to the station, where higher-ups made the decision to turn him over to the immigration authorities. Immigration charged him with the only thing that they could, which was entering the country illegally, and allowed him to call the local German consulate.

It would be several days before the Canadian authorities would realize that he was in the U.S. and begin the extradition process. By then, the German vice-consul had already helped him cross the southern border into Mexico. From there, Werra proceeded in stages to Rio de Janeiro, Barcelona and Rome. He finally arrived back in Germany on April 18, 1941.

Along the way, he even had the "cheek," to borrow a British term, to send a taunting postcard to the intelligence officer who had interrogated him for two weeks in Cockfosters.

Immediately upon his return to Germany, he was declared a hero, and Adolf Hitler awarded him the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross. When he reported to the German High Command on how he had been treated as a POW, this caused an improvement in the treatment of Allied POWs in Germany. Because of his multiple interrogations by the British, he was assigned the task of improving German techniques for interrogating captured pilots, based on what he had learned from his experiences as a prisoner of the British. He even wrote a book about his experiences titled *Meine Flucht aus England* (*My Escape from England*).

After the snow melted, Werra returned to active service with the Luftwaffe and was initially deployed to the Russian front where he scored 13 more aerial victories in July, raising his overall confirmed kill total to 21. In August his unit withdrew to Germany to re-equip with the new Bf 109F-4, then moved to Katwijk in the Netherlands.

Von Werra's Bf 109E-4, pictured after crashing at Marden, Kent, 1940.

It seemed von Werra was a man destined for greatness in the war. Then, on October 25, a tragic accident ended his storied career when his plane suffered a complete engine failure and crashed into the sea north of Vlissingen. He was presumed killed, though neither his aircraft nor his body was ever found.

A POW escaping from captivity has long been one of the most fascinating stories of war. For all of war's brutality, in each conflict there always seemed to be a complicit understanding that a captured soldier, sailor, or airman would do all they could to escape. That was just the game they played. While there were some reprisals, more often an escapee's recapture almost took on the sense of, "Nice try, now back you go."

Many an imprisoned soldier of World War II played the "escape game." Franz Xaver Freiherr von Werra was one of only a handful who could truly claim to have not only played the game, but to have won it. He was the only Axis POW to escape Western custody in Canada and return to Germany. It wasn't that the Allies tightened their security. Werra was just that exceptional a man, that one-in-a-hundred, who, unlike his compatriots, was willing not only to attempt the impossible but possessed the strength, endurance, and wherewithal to see it through.

It's worth highlighting that no American soldier imprisoned in Europe ever duplicated his feat to make it back to the United States. Werra's is a one-of-a-kind story of devotion to duty that may never be repeated. ❖

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A pastor and traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the *Dixie Heritage Newsletter* and a contributing editor to TBR. He is the author of 30 books including the two-volume *Glory in Grey*. Some of his other titles include *Sacred Honor*, *The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag*, *Prayer is Simple*, *Every Member a Minister* and *Coaching Youth Baseball the Right Way*. He is also the host of The Barnes Review Radio's "Dixie Heritage Hour." Please check it out at www.BarnesReview.com.

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Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force his other achievements are equally important. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton B. Lockhart. It also contains a brand new introduction. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, indexed, #639, *$25.*

Benito Mussolini: My Life

By Benito Mussolini. Foreword by Richard Washburn Child, former U.S. ambassador to Italy. First published in 1928, Mussolini covers his life up to 1929. It contains his thoughts on Italian politics and also includes the text of some of his most inspirational speeches. It begins with a brief family history before moving on to its core subject: how Mussolini built the Fascist movement out of a militia, founded at the end of World War I to avert Italy plunging into Bolshevik chaos. Softcover, 212 pages, #712, *$15.* Along with *Story of a Year*, it makes up his autobiography.

Story of a Year: The Time of the Carrot & the Stick

This is Mussolini's autobiographical account of the dramatic events from the battles of El Alamein until his rescue and reinstatement as leader of Italy. It starts with a gripping recounting of the reasons for the first major Axis defeats in north Africa, the invasions of Sicily and mainland Italy by the Allies, and then moves on to discuss in detail the Grand Fascist Council meeting of July 1943—where Mussolini was deposed as leader by his own party and arrested. Also describes his time in prison, ending with an account of his rescue by Otto Skorzeny. Softcover, 139 pages, #713, *$10.*

Hitler in Argentina: Hitler's Escape from Berlin

By Harry Cooper. Who said that Hitler did not die in the bunker in April 1945? Stalin told Truman that Hitler did not. Zhukov said, "We have found no corpse." This book not only tells of the escape of Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun, Martin Bormann and others of the Third Reich, it includes photographs, files from the FBI, CIA and the OSS that show the U.S. knew these top Nazis escaped, exclusive interviews and much more. Hardback, 304 pages, #748, *$25.*

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party—not to be confused with any other. It was printed in Berlin for the NSDAP during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp stamp. This "Stalag" edition contains the exact words of Adolf Hitler, not a pale comparison. This is the edition you want. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, *$35.*

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THE DEVIL'S CHEMISTS

Inside the I.G. Farben Trial

OFFICIALS OF ONE OF THE LARGEST and most profitable corporations in the world were put on trial after World War II by the U.S. government for allegedly colluding with the German government in war crimes. The results were farcical.

By John Wear

"IG Farben" is the short name of the corporation *Interessen-Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft*, which can loosely be translated as "the Community of Interests of Dye-Making Companies."[1] Farben was by far the largest German business organization and one of the largest and most profitable corporations in the world at the start of World War II.[2]

The original International Military Tribunal (IMT) had planned to indict a prominent industrialist who typified the complicity of German business in Hitler's programs. However, the IMT refused to include an industrialist as a defendant. Instead, the decision to conduct a trial of German industrialists for war crimes was left to each of the Allies.[3]

The United States filed an indictment on May 3, 1947 against 24 of I.G. Farben's leading executives. One of the defendants was dismissed for health reasons. The 60-page indictment alleged that the defendants were responsible for National Socialist Germany's war crimes. The trial, which began on August 27, 1947 in the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg, was the sixth of 12 war-crime trials the United States held in its occupation zone after World War II.[4]

DEFENSE STRATEGY

The 23 defendants at the I.G. Farben trial were among the industrial elite of Germany. They had no resemblance to Hitler's SA and SS troops. Instead, they represented a combination of scientific genius and commercial acumen that made I.G. Farben preeminent in the world of technology and commerce. Like their counterparts in other countries, they were among the leading supporters of culture, charity and religion. They accepted official posts in the spirit of public service when their government called them.[5]

Their most effective defense strategy was the "defense of necessity." This defense emphasized that so far-reaching were the Reich's regulations and so stringent was their enforcement that refusal to comply exposed an industrialist to imprisonment and even death. In order to survive, the defendants had to obey even the most hideous demands of Hitler's government; hence the phrase "defense of necessity."[6]

Defense attorneys put forth an argument they thought would persuade the judges: "Replace I.G. by ICI for England, or DuPont for America, or Montecatini for Italy, and at once the similarity will be clear to you." The defendants were honest industrialists who had worked for their country's defense—just as any patriotic American in a similar position would have done on behalf of the United States.[7]

Defense counsel also advanta-

This U.S. National Archives photo of the defendants in the I.G. Farben trial was snapped in 1947 during the questioning of Karl Krauch. Krauch was I.G. Farben's chairman of the Supervisory Board and a member of Reich Plenipotentiary Hermann Göring's Office of the Four-Year Plan. Hitler had given Göring broad powers to oversee and orchestrate the revitalization of Germany's defense, economic and agricultural sectors. Hitler expected this plan to be accomplished within four short years—and Göring succeeded.

geously used the prevailing atmosphere of the Cold War. The defense cited Hitler's opposition to communism to explain their clients' enthusiastic participation in Germany's policies and practices. One defense attorney stated, "How right Hitler was in this outline of his policy … might be confirmed by the political situation which has developed in recent months in Europe."[8]

The defendants made good witnesses. Diarmuid Jeffreys writes:

In truth, the defendants were rarely tripped up, because they all stuck broadly to the same line: They were merely simple, patriotic businessmen or scientists engaged in tasks for the benefit of others. Every incriminating document had an alternative explanation; every prosecution witness was misguided or sadly misinformed. When the questioning became too rigorous they fell back on simple protestations of ignorance. No, they had never seen the report the prosecution was referring to. No, they had no recollection of that meeting. If one of their colleagues had told them such a thing, they could not remember it. It was all such a long time ago. And then, when released from the stand, they would go back to their places in the dock and, after a few whispered asides to their colleagues, reassume their pose of slightly weary detachment. It was as though they were being forced to

I.G. Farben was by far the largest German business organization and one of the most profitable corporations in the world at the start of World War II. The United States filed an indictment on May 3, 1947 against 24 of I.G. Farben's leading executives. The 60-page indictment alleged that the defendants were responsible for National Socialist Germany's war crimes. The I.G. Farben defendants, who represented a combination of scientific genius and commercial acumen that made I.G. Farben preeminent in the world of technology and commerce, were guilty of nothing more than helping defend Germany against overwhelming Allied forces, as would any patriotic company.

sit through shareholders' questions at an annual general meeting, a tiresome duty that had to be endured.[9]

PROSECUTION STRATEGY

Josiah DuBois, the chief prosecuting attorney in the U.S. I.G. Farben trial, wanted to make sure the judges fully grasped the enormous power and influence of the organization the accused men worked for. The prosecution set up huge charts and diagrams detailing the scale and scope of I.G. Farben and introduced into evidence a mass of supporting reports, correspondence, patent licenses and other corporate documents. However, this proved to be a tactical error. Two of the judges questioned the relevance of the testimony, and openly complained that the trial was being slowed down by documents having only the slightest materiality to the charges.[10]

It was not until the prosecution reached the charge of slavery and mass murder that it began to have success. The prosecution introduced scores of witnesses who had been in Auschwitz to support these charges. Through former Auschwitz inmates, physicians and even some I.G. Farben officials, the prosecution witnesses told stories that were incredible but still had the ring of truth. These prosecution witnesses testified to the horrific conditions at Auschwitz and Monowitz, and many testified that mass murder had taken place in the two camps.[11]

The defense introduced into evidence 386 affidavits in an attempt to dispute the validity of the prosecution's witnesses. The defense also attempted to counteract the damaging prosecution testimony by introducing affidavits detailing the efforts of the defendants to protect Jewish employees. For example, the Jew Carl von Weinberg fled to Italy with the aid of I.G. Farben officials. Weinberg received his pension of 80,000 reichsmarks throughout the war at great risk to the members of the I.G. Farben hierarchy who had approved this payment.[12]

THE VERDICT

The I.G. Farben trial ended on May 12, 1948 after an exhausting 152 trial days. There had been 189 witnesses, and the transcript was almost 16,000 pages long. In addition to 6,000 documents and 2,800 affidavits introduced into evidence, there had been a multitude of briefs, motions, rulings and other legal instruments incidental to the proceeding.[13]

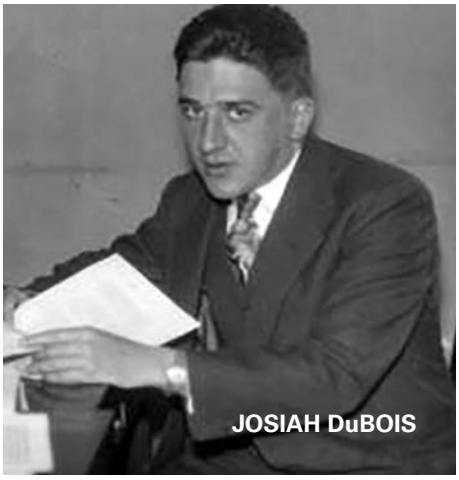
The judges retired on May 28, 1948 to consider their verdict. That same week communists took over Czechoslovakia, and the next month the Soviet Union imposed a blockade on West Berlin. Within a few days the Soviets cut off all traffic by road, rail and water, and the United States and Great Britain began organizing an airlift. DuBois tried to reassure himself: "Surely, I thought,

The I.G. Farben Monowitz-Buna (Auschwitz III) factory, 1942, one of 45 subcamps of the Auschwitz system.

the judges would not read from the current situation the motives of the defendants several years ago."[14]

On July 29, 1948, the court reconvened to read its opinion and sentence the guilty. All defendants were found not guilty of counts one and four charging defendants with the preparation, initiation and waging of wars of aggression and conspiracy. The court stated: "The prosecution … is confronted with the difficulty of establishing knowledge on the part of defendants, not only of the rearmament of Germany but also that the purpose of rearmament was to wage aggressive war. In this sphere, the evidence degenerates from proof to mere conjecture."[15]

Count two of the indictment concerning war crimes through the plundering and spoliation of occupied territories stated: "When action by the owner is not voluntary because his consent is obtained by threats, intimidation, pressure, or by exploiting the position and power of the military occupant under circumstances indicating that the owner is being induced to part with his property against his will, it is clearly a violation of The Hague regulations." Nine of the defendants were found guilty of violating count two based on their actions in Poland, France and elsewhere. Fourteen defendants were acquitted.[16]



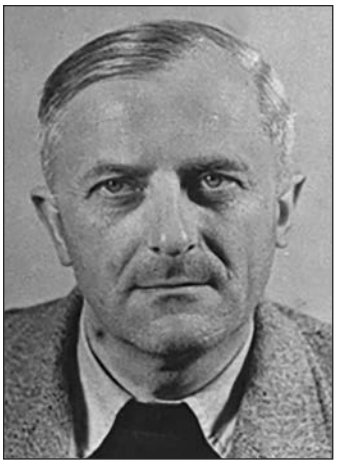
JOSIAH DuBOIS

Count three charged the defendants with slavery and murder of the enslaved persons. The defense of necessity allowed 18 of the defendants to be held not guilty of this charge. However, five of the I.G. Farben defendants were convicted of count three. The court stated: "[T]he use of concentration camp labor and forced foreign workers at Auschwitz with the initiative displayed by the officials of Farben in the procurement and utilization of such labor is a crime against humanity and, to the extent that non-German nationals were involved, also a war crime, to which the slave labor program of the Reich will not warrant the defense of necessity."[17]

The prosecuting attorneys were highly displeased with the court's verdict. DuBois left the court in a fury, declaring, "I'll write a book about this if it's the last thing I do."[18]

BOOK BY DUBOIS

Josiah E. DuBois Jr. had been the general counsel of the War Refugee Board and a strong critic of the Allied failure to rescue European Jewry during World War II. DuBois published his book *The Devil's Chemists*



OTTO AMBROS
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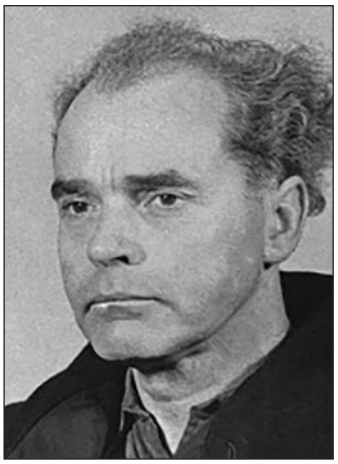

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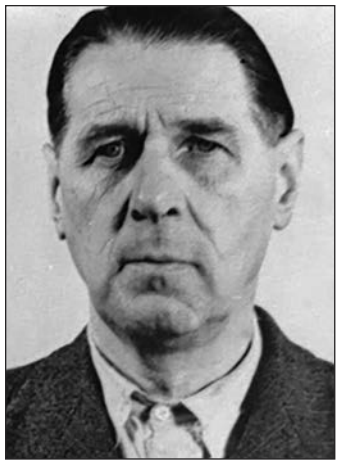

FRITZ TER MEER
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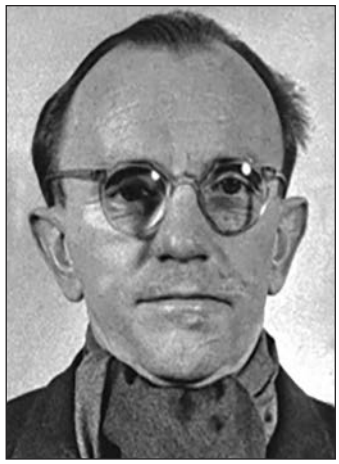


HEINRICH BUETEFISCH
Received six years.

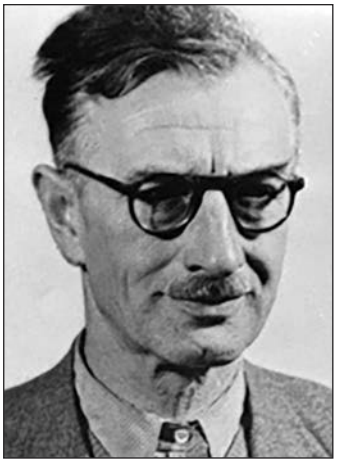
in 1952 denouncing the court's verdict in the I.G. Farben trial.[19]

DuBois claimed that the American prosecution was at a major disadvantage in the case. He quoted prosecuting attorney Jan Charmatz: "The Farben directors have 80 lawyers and hundreds of Farben employees working for them. We have 12 lawyers and less than 12 interrogators and investigators." DuBois said that the prosecution attorneys and staff were overwhelmed.[20] DuBois failed to mention the limitations imposed on the defense team. For example, if the defense team had been allowed to conduct a forensic investigation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, it could have proved that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

DuBois also said it had been reported to him that one of the judges had said: "There are too many Jews on the prosecution." DuBois thought this statement indicated a judicial bias against the prosecution.[21] However, while not a Jew, DuBois was active in Jewish causes. He was instrumental in forming the War Refugee Board, and vigorously promoted the official Holocaust narrative. [22]

DuBois then proceeded to accuse the defendants of war crimes without mentioning that the Allies had committed similar or worse crimes. DuBois wrote: "By 1941 Farben had already assigned to its plants 10,000 slaves. In 1942, according to Farben figures, their slave employment rose to 22,000; in 1943 to 58,000; and by 1945 to well over 100,000. These figures represented only the number of slaves at any given time; there was a tremendous turnover."[23] DuBois failed to mention in his book that the Allies used millions of Germans as slave laborers after the war.

DuBois also wrote: "I.G. Farben had been almost exclusively responsible for America's frightening shortages of vital Army supplies after our country went to war with Japan. By the time of Pearl Harbor, for example, Farben had succeeded in gathering, through its United States connections, 80% of all magnesium production in the Western Hemisphere."[24] DuBois failed to mention that U.S. President Franklin Roo-



ERNST BUERGIN
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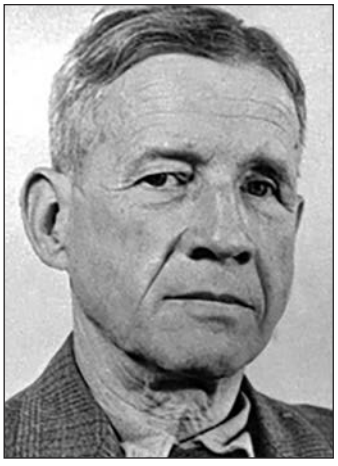

HEINRICH OSTER
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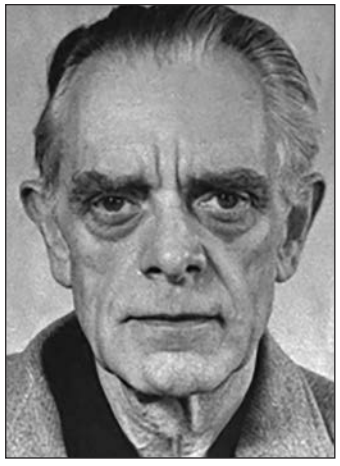

PAUL HAEFLIGER
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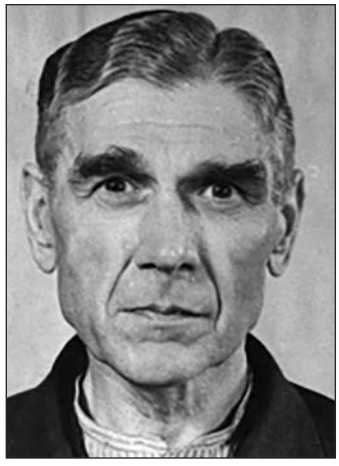

FRIEDRICH JAEHNE
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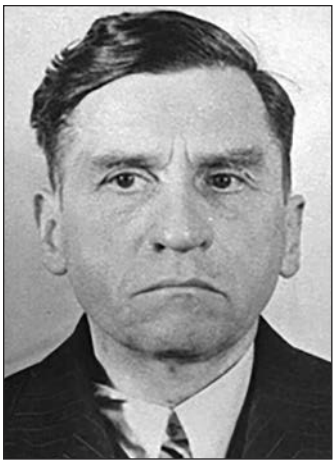

KARL KRAUCH
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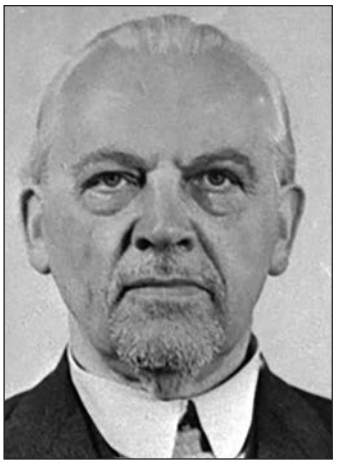

HERMANN SCHMITZ
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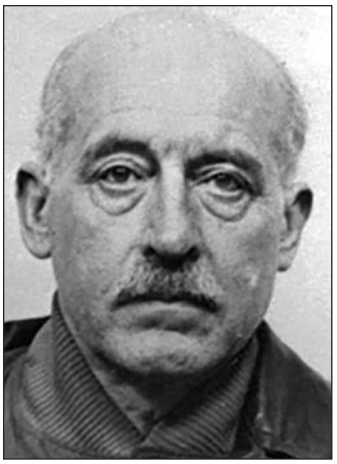


GEORGE VON SCHNITZLER
Received 2.5 years.

MAX ILGNER
Received three years.

sevelt had banned exports of oil, gasoline, steel and scrap iron, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash to Japan.[25] These bans initiated shortages in Japan that caused the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor, resulting in America's entry into World War II.

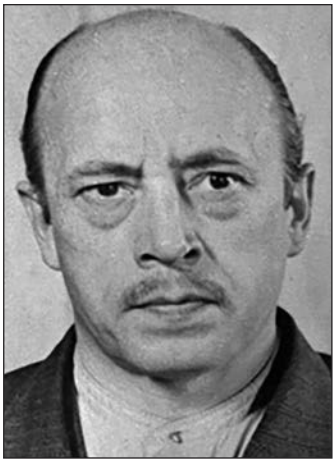
DuBois wrote that the prosecution introduced evidence that I.G. Farben had stolen the chemical industries of Norway. I.G. Farben was also accused of dismantling equipment and installations in Poland and other countries and bringing them back to Farben's plants in Germany.[26] DuBois failed to mention that the Allies engaged in massive confiscation of German plants and equipment after World War II. The Allied plunder of German property was far worse than anything I.G. Farben was alleged to have taken during the war.[27]

The prosecution also attempted to show that certain I.G. Farben employees were involved in illegal typhus experiments on inmates at Auschwitz. Some inmates were alleged to have died from these unsuccessful experiments.[28] DuBois failed to mention that the Allies had also been engaged in illegal medical experimentation, including poison experiments on condemned prisoners in other countries, and cholera and plague experiments on children.[29]

Finally, DuBois did not believe the defendants when they said they knew nothing about mass gassings at Auschwitz-Birkenau. DuBois wrote:

> Most of the *Vorstand* [executive board] members were present at the many technical-committee meetings when funds for Auschwitz were allocated. The technical men joined them when they went to the afternoon board meeting, for every member of the technical committee was also a *Vorstand* member. The *Vorstand* had to approve every act of the technical committee—every decision, every construction, every purchase, every dollar appropriated. They knew, all right. Every man in the dock knew.[30]

DuBois did not understand that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The Zyklon B gas at Auschwitz-Birkenau was used in highly sophisticated and expensive disinfestation facilities to



HANS KUGLER
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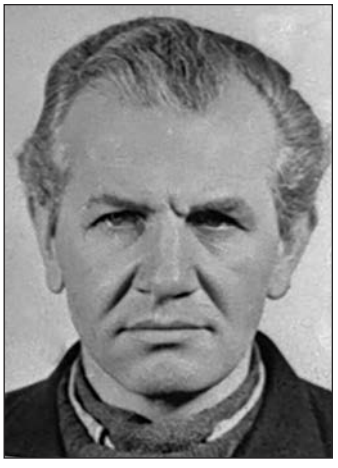
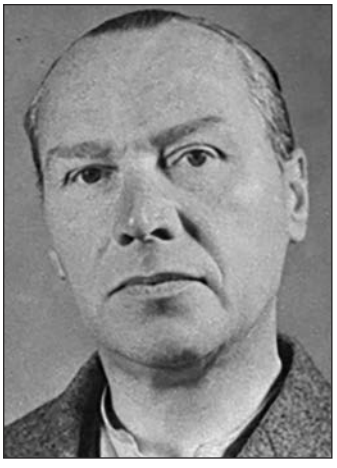
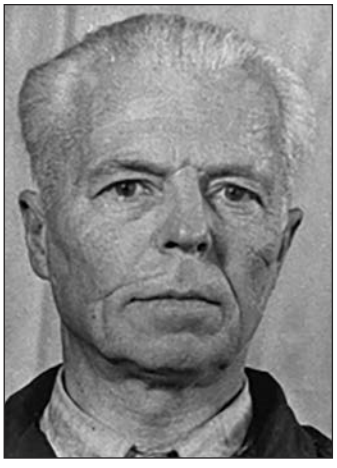


HEINRICH GATTINEAU
Acquitted.



WILHELM MANN
Acquitted.



AUGUST VON KNIERIEM
Acquitted.

The Zyklon B Farce And Rudolf Höss

Aren't there documents that "prove" that Zyklon-B poison (above) was used in the concentration camps to kill inmates in gas chambers? No, but there are surviving German documents that discuss the use of Zyklon-B—a widely available commercial insecticide and rodent killer—to disinfect clothing and to kill typhus-bearing lice in delousing chambers and to kill vermin in the camp buildings.

In fact, Rudolf Höss, commandant of Auschwitz, issued a "special order" (dated August 12, 1942) in which he said that: "Today there was a case of illness due to slight symptoms of poisoning with Prussic acid [Zyklon-B]. This makes it necessary to warn all those involved with gassings, as well as all other SS personnel, that especially when opening gassed rooms, SS personnel not wearing gas masks must wait at least five hours and keep a distance of 15 meters from the chamber. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the wind direction."

If Zyklon-B were being utilized for homicidal purposes, there would be no reason to have to warn the SS personnel of the dangers. This would have been obvious—if the alleged homicidal gassings were being carried out, that is.

kill lice and save inmate lives. The alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau could not have been used to mass murder hundreds of thousands of Jews as claimed by the prosecution.[31] ❖

CONCLUSION

DuBois wrote, "The sentences were light enough to please a chicken thief, or a driver who had irresponsibly run down a pedestrian."[32] The I.G. Farben defendants, however, were guilty of nothing more than helping defend Germany against Soviet communism and overwhelming Allied forces.

If DuBois had been concerned with justice, he should have tried U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. for promoting the Morgenthau Plan. The genocidal Morgenthau Plan resulted in the death of millions of innocent German civilians after World War II.[33] However, this trial never occurred because DuBois had worked under Morgenthau in the U.S. Treasury Department during the war and was a close friend of Morgenthau.[34]

ENDNOTES:

1 Jeffreys, Diarmuid, *Hell's Cartel: IG Farben and the Making of Hitler's War Machine*, NY: Metropolitan Books, 2008, 8.

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3 Borkin, Joseph, *The Crime and Punishment of I.G. Farben*, NY: The Free Press, 1978, 135-136.

4 *Ibid.*, 3, 137, 140.

5 *Ibid.*, 3.

6 *Ibid.*, 148.

7 Jeffreys, *Hell's Cartel*, 395.

8 Borkin, *The Crime and Punishment*, 149.

9 Jeffreys, *Hell's Cartel*, 383-384.

10 *Ibid.*, 379-381.

11 Borkin, *The Crime and Punishment*, 141-144.

12 *Ibid.*, 144-146.

13 *Ibid.*, 149.

14 Jeffreys, *Hell's Cartel*, 395.

15 Borkin, *The Crime and Punishment*, 150.

16 Jeffreys, *Hell's Cartel*, 397.

17 *Ibid.*

18 *Ibid.*, 400-401.

19 Medoff, Rafael, *Blowing the Whistle on Genocide: Josiah E. DuBois, Jr. and the Struggle for a U.S. Response to the Holocaust*, West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 2009, 40-52, 71, 134-135.

20 DuBois, Josiah E., *The Devil's Chemists*, Boston: The Beacon Press, 1952, 34, 48.

21 *Ibid.*, 182-184.

22 Medoff, *Blowing the Whistle*, 19, 55. See also www.nhd.org/sites/default/files/JosiahDuBoisbibandprocess.pdf.

23 DuBois, *The Devil's Chemists*, 50.

24 *Ibid.*, 80.

25 Miller, Edward S., *Bankrupting the Enemy: The U.S. Financial Siege of Japan Before Pearl Harbor*, Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2007, 88-123.

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28 DuBois, *The Devil's Chemists*, 125-132.

29 Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, NY: Continuum Books, 2007, 376-377.

30 DuBois, *The Devil's Chemists*, 233.

31 Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers—A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, 174-175.

32 DuBois, *The Devil's Chemists*, 339.

33 Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2nd edition, Vancouver, BC: Talonbooks, 2007, 25-32, 124.

34 Medoff, *Blowing the Whistle*, xi.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the generous help of two friends, Wear has a website at wearswar.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce Quote of the Week section, a Wears War Movie Review section, and a Fake History Lie of the Month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website (www.wearswar.wordpress.com) is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.

New Books on the Holocaust

Updated! The Ball Report: WWII Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust

By John C. Ball. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz show that there were no "gas chambers," no "burning pits," no "continuously smoking chimneys," no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" etc. New edition contains the 16-page "Ball Report." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12.*

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions

By Carlo Mattogno. Here is the whole story, meticulously documented, of why Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, agreed to confess to anything the Allies accused him of, despite the fact it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crimes to which he confessed! A classic treatise not only on the WWII holocaust of the Jews, but also an inside look at how constant torture destroys a man from within and without. Softcover, 402 pages, bibliography, index, #802, *$25.*

Debating the Holocaust: A New Look at Both Sides

By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a "Hitler order" to exterminate Jews. Key witnesses have falsified or exaggerated important aspects of their stories. Major death camps—Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka—have all but vanished. Little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves. Few remains of the millions of alleged victims—neither bones nor ash. Mass-gassing with Zyklon-B nearly impossible. Mass-gassing with diesel exhaust practically impossible. Wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass-cremations. The 6 million number has no basis in fact. Trends in Jewish world population suggest many fewer than 6 million lost. The current 1 million "survivors" implies few wartime deaths. Ghettos and concentration camps served for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. In this book, for the first time ever, the reader can now judge for himself with arguments and counter-arguments. Softcover, 334 pages, #815, *$25.*

The Day Amazon Murdered History

Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They rake in some 50% of all consumer spending on books in the U.S. and dominate several foreign markets as well. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every book that was in print and was actually legal to sell. That changed on March 6, 2017, when Amazon banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the holocaust, after having been pressured by Jewish lobby groups for years to do so. Here is the whole astory of how and why Amazon banned every holocaust book it could that was published and offered by "dissident" retailers. Softcover, 128 pages, #814, *$12.*

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. Everyone knows Dr. Josef Mengele, the evil doctor who sent countless Jews to the gas chambers, performed cruel, pointless medical experiments, and gave twin research a bad reputation. But how do we "know" about his many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done comes from the Hungarian Miklós Nyiszli, a forensic physician who claims to have been Mengele's assistant. In 1946, he published a book about his traumatic experiences while there. Over the years, his book has been translated into all major languages. It has become one of the mainstays of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative, right next to the testimonies of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss or of Elie Wiesel. As influential as Nyiszli's book has been in forming opinion about Auschwitz, the writings have never been subjected to critical scrutiny. This book changes that. Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, *$25.*

The Holocaust: An Introduction—Exploring the Evidence

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the six million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Not only is it a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to deeper truths about our contemporary society. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, *$15.*

Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust—Myth & Reality

Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom shows that witness statements supporting the human gas chamber narrative cclash with the available data. The Auschwitz authorities kept meticulous records of who died in the camp and why. An analysis of the data does not match the data to be expected if the atrocity claims were true. UK intelligence decrypts prove the Germans were desperately trying to save inmates. Zyklon B applied in amounts necessary to kill humans should be detectable. An archeological team looked for traces of the 800,000 victims of Treblinka—and came back empty. The Auschwitz camp had a pool, soccer games, theaters, library, choirs, orchestras and a hospital. Why? Softcover, 258 pages, #706, *$25.*

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Political Correctness and the Censored Legacy of Nathan B. Forrest III

This general gave his life to save his men, but the myrmidons of political correctness insist on hiding his heroic heritage

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The first American general to be killed in action in World War II was the great-grandson of one of TBR's Confederate heroes. Sadly, because of his ancestry, both the Army and Air Force destroyed the only museum display honoring one of our nation's great WWII heroes.

Born on April 6, 1905 near Memphis, Tennessee to Nathan Bedford and Mattie Patterson (Patton) Forrest, Nathan Bedford Forrest III was the paternal great-grandson of famed Confederate general and cavalry commander Nathan Bedford Forrest. His father, Nathan Bedford Forrest II, was not the famed Confederate general's son, but rather, his grandson.

While Nathan Bedford Forrest II (August 1871–March 11, 1931), unlike his grandfather, had no military career to write about, he did serve as the 19th commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from 1919 to 1921. He was a successful businessman and political activist who served as a board member and business manager at Lanier University.

Nathan Bedford Forrest III would not attend Lanier, choosing instead to attend Georgia Tech from 1923-24 before transferring to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He would graduate as a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1928.

A photo of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III and his wife Frances. In 1947, Frances was successful in having his remains exhumed and in 1949 they were re-buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1929 he transferred from the cavalry to the Army Air Corps (which would later become its own branch of service, the U.S. Air Force). He married Frances Brassler on November 22, 1930. They had no children, making him the final male Forrest in his great-grandfather's direct line. Likewise, Nathan Bedford III's sister had two daughters, so the entire family line came to an end with his death in the skies over Germany.

On February 4, 1934 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on June 16, 1938 he made captain. He was promoted again to major on January 31, 1941, became a lieutenant colonel on March 1, 1942 and a full-bird colonel on November 2, 1942. President Franklin Roosevelt would commission him as a brigadier general in the Army Air Corps just days later, making him the youngest general in the Air Corps at the age of 37, four years earlier than his famous great-grandfather had attained the same

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A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS & PURPLE HEART GROUP TO BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST III
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Sadly, eMedals.com shows that someone bought N.B. Forrest III's medals for a mere $6,500, which is but a drop in the bucket of the legal fees in fighting the removal of the Forrest Statue in Memphis.

rank in the Confederate States Army.

Originally assigned to the Second Air Force, where he served as chief of staff for the remainder of 1942, in 1943 he flew missions as an observer of the VIII Bomber Command, which was deployed in England. He was considered to be the brightest Air Corps general of his day.

Forrest ordered the bombing mission that took his life on June 13, 1943, the purpose being to destroy the German submarine yards at Kiel. Electing to lead the offensive from the air rather than from the ground, the B-17 heavy bomber he was piloting was the lead plane in the 17-aircraft (an 18th aircraft having been forced to abort the mission) formation when it was shot down over the Baltic Sea. This made him the first American general officer killed in combat against the Nazis during World War II.

Coming in under fire, Forrest's aircraft was struck while leading its formation over the target area. Determined to complete the mission, with one engine smoking and disabled, he continued to pilot the heavy bomber over the drop site where it successfully dropped its bombs. Upon its withdrawal, however, the slow-moving B-17 was attacked by much faster German fighters. When he realized that the plane was going down, Forrest gave the order for all nine crewmen to bail out and stayed at the controls long enough for all of them to do so before the plane exploded. The "flying fortress" was one of 10 B-17s shot down during the mission.

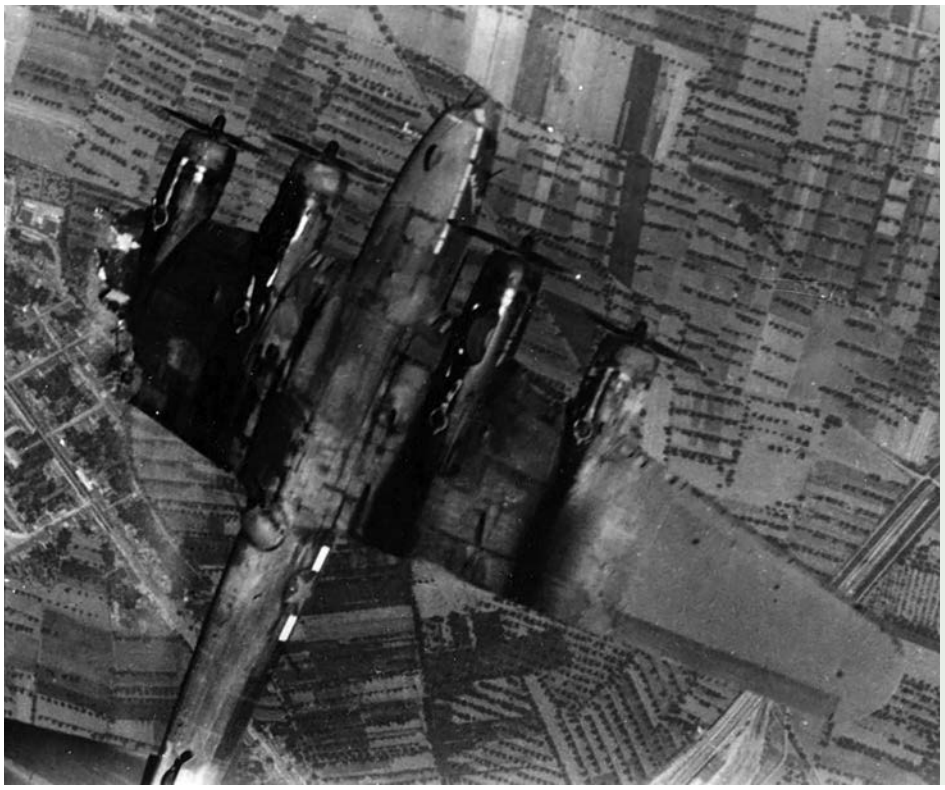
> When he realized the plane was going down, Forrest ordered all nine crewmen to bail out and stayed at the controls long enough for all of them to escape before the plane exploded.

Gen. Forrest was originally reported missing in action. Hope remained that he had survived, as members of the bomber squadron saw parachutes and the entire crew of the plane had not yet been accounted for. A year later, the general was declared legally dead when the Germans notified the Allied command that of the nine crewmen who were able to parachute out of the plane, all but one had died in the water by the time the *Seenotdienst* (the German air-sea rescue) arrived. The only survivor was being held as a prisoner of war. Gen. Forrest's body had been washed ashore near a seaplane base at Rügen Island, Germany, and German records show that he was buried with honors by the Luftwaffe on September 28, 1943 in a small cemetery near Wiek, Rügen.

Gen. Forrest was reclassified as killed in action, and his family was presented with his Distinguished Flying Cross and his Purple Heart, which were awarded posthumously. In addition to those medals, Forrest was also awarded the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal and the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.

Two years after the war ended, in 1947, the general's widow requested that her husband's body be returned to the United States and buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was exhumed from his grave in Germany and reburied in Section 11, Lot 824-A, at Arlington on November 15, 1949, ironically, on the grounds of the house once owned by his great-grandfather's commanding officer, General in Chief Robert E. Lee.

On October 15, 2015, Lt Col. Edward Kennedy was ordered to remove the museum display dedicated to



USAAF Boeing B-17F Flying Fortress with its left outboard engine on fire and right wing shot off is shown plummeting out of control. On Mission No. 63, 76 U.S. VIII Bomber Command flying fortress heavy bombers of the 4th Bombardment Wing were sent to attack the U-boat pens at Kiel, Germany. It was in this raid that Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III was killed. Prior to 1944, an average crewman's tour of duty was set at 25 missions. It is estimated that the average crewman thus had only a 25% chance of actually completing his tour of duty on a B-17.

Brigadier Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III, U.S. Army Air Corps, which he had initially designed and installed in 2012, from its encasement at the Fort Leavenworth Staff College Library (Combined Arms Research Library, C.A.R.L.). He immediately complied with the order but not without filing an official rebuttal. [See TBR's interview with Kennedy on page 34.—Ed.]

The Army's stated concern, in ordering the WWII display removed, was that any marker bearing the name of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, "might be upsetting to black soldiers." Still intimidated by the "Wizard of the Saddle," 150 years after the War Between the States just the name of Nathan Bedford Forrest, even when shared with his great-grandson, is still striking fear into the hearts of the "yellow" Yankees.

Editor's note: Listen to the interview with Lt. Col. Edward Kennedy by visiting the TBR Radio site: barnesreview.org/category/tbr-radio/. ❖

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Must-Read TBR Books on WWII

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

By Tom Goodrich. It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and films have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as one will find in *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany.* Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the worst nautical disasters in history which claimed thousands of lives, the greatest mass migration known to man in which millions perished and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, *$30.*

Back Door to War: FDR's Foreign Policy 1933-1941

This large-volume masterpiece of 20th century Revisionist history is now at last back in print in an updated, newly set edition. Charles Callan Tansill, one of the foremost American diplomatic historians of the 20th century—quoted again and again by researchers for decades—argues that President Roosevelt wanted nothing more than to involve the United States in the European war that began in 1939. When his efforts appeared to fail, Roosevelt and his bevy of criminal advisors determined to provoke Japan into an attack on U.S. territory. The strategy succeeded, and Tansill maintains that FDR therefore welcomed Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Well documented. Softcover, 712 pages, #651, *$33.*

The Myth of German Villainy

The official story of Western Civilization in the 20th century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both WWI and WWII, though the facts don't bear that out. During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by the Allied propaganda machine to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support war. The bogus mainstream holocaust propaganda that emerged after WWII further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate villain. But how true is this characterization? Was Germany really history's worst rogue nation? Benton L. Bradberry paints a different picture. Hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32.*

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of WWII

The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWII was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting WWII is refuted by famed German historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years *Truth for Germany* was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks long-held fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler etc. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of the Allies

Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter—the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that ALL Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the majority. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, *$26.*

Crimes Against the Wehrmacht

BACK IN PRINT! By Professor Franz W. Seidler. Translated by Carlos Porter. This book provides full documentation of over 300 Soviet atrocities committed against Germans in 1941-1942, accompanied by exact descriptions, many of them proven in detail by eyewitness statements and photographs. Even Josef Goebbels's propaganda ministry was compelled to keep silent about these atrocities for fear of their possible effect on the morale on the war and domestic fronts. The photographs—more than 100 of them—were carefully compiled to prove every accusation against the Soviets. Softcover, 481 pages, #733, *$26.*

The Gestapo Trials & Other Articles

BACK IN PRINT! By Vincent Reynouard. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo—the German secret police of the Third Reich—nothing but lies and over-exaggerated atrocity yarns? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Vincent Reynouard has taken the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly embellished, proving Nuremberg was a sham. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18.*

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Officer's Black History Month Exhibit Ordered To Be Dismantled

After attempting to honor African-Americans who fought for the South, one Army officer's career was nearly ruined

By Dr. Edward DeVries

Edward Kennedy (not to be confused with Ted Kennedy) grew up in the 1960s in post-WWII Berlin, the son of a U.S. naval officer working with Army Intelligence. Since there was only one English-language television station in Germany at the time, and its programming schedule only covered a few hours each day, the young Kennedy would frequent a local library, where he said he would "devour the .900 section" (Military History). His favorite areas of study were the "U.S. Civil War" and WWII. "Living in Germany," he said, "I could ride my bicycle or a train to many of the places that I was reading about." He was even able to make a couple of trips into East Berlin.

In 1971, when his father was returning from Vietnam, the 17-year-old was finishing high school near Fort Bragg, Georgia. He asked his dad to sign the papers so that he could enlist in the Army. After unsuccessfully suggesting that his son instead pursue a career as a dentist, the elder Kennedy took his son to the local recruiting office and watched as he enlisted as an infantry recruit.

A graduate of West Point, Lt. Col. Edward Kennedy has always loved history. A member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, he sought to honor black soldiers who fought for the Confederacy, but was punished for his efforts.

After basic training and one year of service, Kennedy applied and was then accepted to attend the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS). Completing the program, he was discharged from the Army to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point. When he graduated from West Point, as a second lieutenant of infantry, he returned to the Army, this time to serve in the Officer's Corps.

In an interview with this writer, Kennedy said: "In the Army I maintained my love of military history. It was my major at the Army Staff College. I would eventually earn a Master's degree in the subject and requested to be assigned to teach history at the college." About 18 years into his Army career his request would finally be granted with a reassignment from Korea to Fort Leavenworth, where he finished his career as an assistant professor of military history at the Staff College. Three years later, in 1997, he retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Though retired, his military service and teach-

ing continued, as he remained at the Staff College as a civilian contractor working as a professor of military history.

Through the 1990s, Kennedy's area of expertise was Civil War history. He led regular student field trips to various battlefields, teaching the movements and logistics of the battles on the actual battlefields.

"Growing up, my father had told me that we had Confederate ancestry, so I spent most of my free time in the '90s researching and discovering my ancestors while teaching on the very battlefields where they fought. This gave me a personal connection to the history that I was teaching."

Finding the documentation to support his Confederate ancestry, he joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). "My great-grandfather, who had been a Confederate soldier, had always told my grandfather and my aunt that his leg had been shot off by a Yankee cannon during the war. They told that story to my dad, and I grew up hearing it. But when I found my great-grandfather's service and pension records, there was no record of his being wounded in combat. On further investigation I discovered that he was diabetic, and that is why his leg was amputated."

Kennedy's lectures and talks became popular both with his students at the Staff College and with the men who attended SCV meetings. As a result, he was asked to develop museum displays for the Army.

In February 2000, to commemorate Black History Month, Prof. Kennedy was tasked with creating an exhibit at the Fort Leavenworth Staff College Combined Arms Research Library (CARL). After much consideration, Kennedy and another professor, Col. Jim Speicher, who was also an SCV member, created a display honoring the previously unrecognized black soldiers who had served in the Confederate States Army. Kennedy said, "Just one day after the display was opened a black officer named Stan Evans, who is now retired in Oklahoma, filed a formal complaint and Lt. Gen. William Steele, then head of the Command and General Staff College, ordered the display shrouded in brown paper until 'the Army could figure out what to do with the thing'." When I asked what the Army did with it, he said, "You won't believe this; they replaced it with a bunch of girls' toys; they filled the display case with Barbie dolls dressed as soldiers. It was black history month, but only one of the dolls was even black. But that didn't bother anyone, I guess because they were not 'Confederate' dolls."

Above is a photo of the display Lt. Col. Ed Kennedy created to honor black men who fought for the Confederacy. One black officer was highly offended and demanded that the historically accurate display be dismantled.

For whatever reason, Gen. Steele could not let the matter alone. While he could not officially punish Kennedy, who was by now a civilian, having retired in 1997, he could and did punish Col. Speicher, who was still in active service. Col. Speicher would only escape Gen. Steele's ongoing persecution by retiring from the Army and taking a job with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While Steele could not directly discipline Kennedy, he could and did make his work environment hostile. Kennedy would escape Gen. Steele's persecution by accepting a position at an area military institute and then as the director of high school and college ROTC programs in Kansas.

"The high schools were even more 'politically correct' than the Army," Kennedy said. "So when my position at the Staff College came open again a few years later I was happy when they asked me to return." Again, he did so as a civilian contractor.

He said that his "Civil War classes were not as popular because most of the students were electing for courses that would directly benefit them for inevitable deployments to Muslim nations." With fewer Civil War classes on the schedule, Kennedy also taught graduate-level classes in "leadership" and "command strategy."

In 2012, as a professor in the

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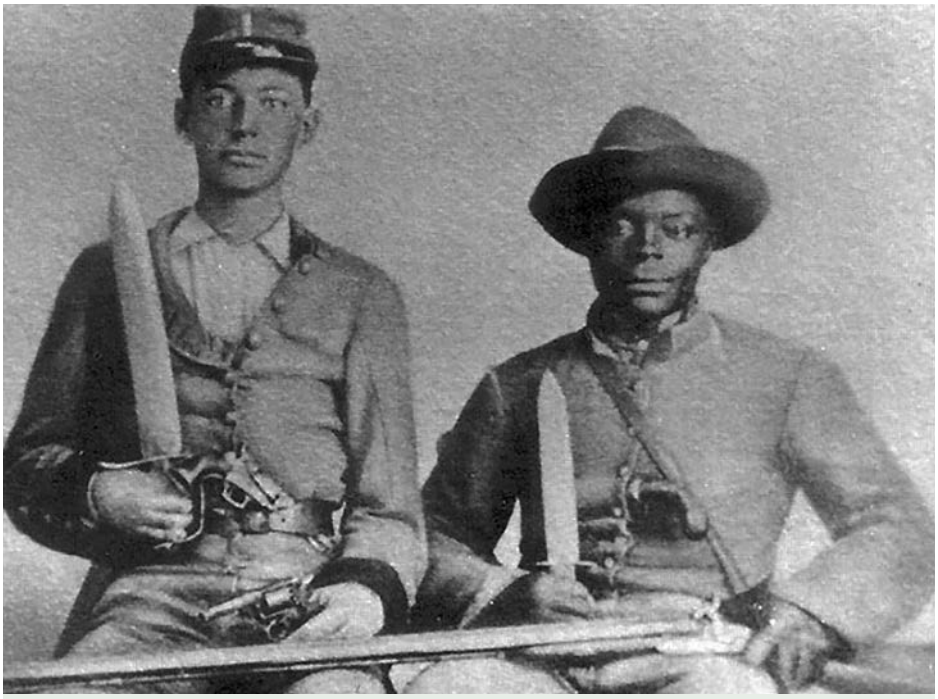

Black slaves often accompanied their masters to war, including Silas Chandler, the body servant of Andrew Chandler of the 44th Mississippi. It is said that Silas was made a full-fledged soldier after he nursed his master back to health when Andrew suffered life-threatening wounds at the Battle of Chickamauga. After the war, Andrew gave Silas land to build a church so that Silas could help serve the religious needs of the local black community.

leadership program, he was asked to develop another CARL display. This one, honoring the first U.S. Army general to be killed in WWII, would remain in place for about three years. In October 2015, Prof. Clay Newton, his supervisor and another civilian contractor, realized that the name under the photograph in the display read "Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III, U.S. Army Air Corps."

"Newton went ballistic," Kennedy told me. "He complained to the Army High Command, and the Army feared that any marker bearing the name of Nathan Bedford Forrest, even Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III, might be upsetting to black soldiers."

Once again, Kennedy was required to dismantle a display, this time honoring one of America's great WWII heroes, who had been shot down personally commanding a bombing raid from the air when most other generals would have done so from the ground. [See story beginning on page 30 of this issue.—Ed.]

Like Steele, Newton would not let it go. He would place things in Kennedy's file that were simply not true. He accused Kennedy and the many students, officers and teachers who supported him of "racism." Ultimately, the Army Staff College's professor of Civil War History was fired for having in his office a coffee mug bearing a picture of the great Robert E. Lee.

To hear the whole story about how Lt. Col. Edward Kennedy's nearly 47-year military and teaching career was brought to an abrupt end in the name of political correctness listen to the full July 13th radio interview online at the TBR website. Click on the radio tab. ❖

Southern History Uncensored!

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he will always be admired by educated people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20*.

Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22*.

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains nearly 3,500 endnotes and a comprehensive 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$35*.

Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, *$20*.

Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism, and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one of which every Southerner should be rightfully proud. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross (the Confederate battle flag). In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22*.

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. Treasury to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with hundreds of once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21*.

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

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Roosevelt, Pearl Harbor and Harry Elmer Barnes

In one of the last articles written by Harry Elmer Barnes, the great Revisionist historian definitively demonstrated the duplicitous nature of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt

A half-century ago, the namesake of our journal, Harry Elmer Barnes, penned his last and what he considered "the final" word on Pearl Harbor for the libertarian publication *Left and Right*.[1] A week after the piece was completed, the great World War II Revisionist, whom Carl L. Becker called the "Learned Crusader," passed from this world, at the age of 79. In tribute to Barnes, Murray Rothbard, editor of *Left and Right*, wrote a superb introduction to the Pearl Harbor monograph.

By Antonius J. Patrick

In "Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century," Harry Elmer Barnes presented all of the relevant data available at the time, which conclusively showed that the assault on Pearl Harbor was anticipated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and that neither he nor the top brass of the administration

> … should have been surprised at either the place or time of the Japanese attack on the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The only element of surprise, if any, should have been over the damage that the Japanese planes delivered to the fleet. [p. 22]

MURRAY ROTHBARD
A great admirer of Barnes.

Why? Because U.S. intelligence had broken the Japanese Purple diplomatic code by August of 1940, nearly a year and a half before hostilities had broken out. Thus, administration officials and top military men knew the real intentions of Japanese policy. The breaking of the code is a critical fact for WWII Revisionists who contend that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a response to treacherous U.S. diplomacy and its hostile military actions:

> [T]his breakthrough had enabled the Washington authorities to know that the Japanese peace offers were sincere and not mere window dressing for sinister later designs of an aggressive nature. The Japanese messages also revealed equally clearly that if even extreme Japanese efforts to reach a peaceful settlement with the United States failed, the Japanese would go to war for self-preservation and self-respect. [p. 22]

Despite foreknowledge of Japanese policy and military moves, Washington never provided decoding devices to the commanders at Pearl Harbor—Adm. Husband Kimmel and Gen. Walter Short—nor did they inform them of the deteriorating status of U.S.-Japanese diplomacy in the weeks leading up to the attack. Worse, Washington did not inform the commanders that they knew that Hawaii would be the most likely target of a Japanese assault.

Not only did Roosevelt know a strike was about to take place, but it had been the objective of his admin-

istration, at least that of his closest advisors, to antagonize both Germany and Japan and provoke one of them to "fire the first shot" to provide justification for America to enter the conflict. The politically shrewd FDR understood that Americans would not support U.S. entry into the war unless America was first struck and hit significantly. The disillusionment that hung about American life after the nation's disastrous entry into WWI still lingered. Moreover, Roosevelt repeatedly promised the country in the 1940 presidential campaign that he would not send troops overseas unless first attacked.

Barnes maintains that Roosevelt was more perceptive than his fellow warmonger, Winston Churchill, and knew that the American public would not support intervention. It was the policy, therefore, of the Roosevelt administration either through duplicitous diplomacy or armed military provocation to engineer an assault on America damaging enough to mobilize public opinion for war.

Barnes reveals that even if Pearl Harbor had not been assaulted, the U.S. was already committed to war in the Pacific due to the secret accords that Roosevelt had made with Great Britain, Australia and the Dutch—the infamous "ABCD" and "Rainbow 5" agreements. This overlooked fact is described by the historian:

> Roosevelt had given Halifax and Casey this confirmation without in any way informing or consulting Congress. Although he approved the Anglo-Dutch-Australian implementation of ABCD and Rainbow 5 that involved war in the Far East with full American participation, he informed Casey that he would postpone public announcement of this fact until Tuesday, Decem-

By January 1941, Franklin Roosevelt's personal agent, Harry Hopkins, was confiding to Winston Churchill that if America came into the war, the incident would be with Japan. Meanwhile, U.S. Navy intelligence cryptologist William Friedman had long since broken the Japanese Purple code with a "Magic machine" (shown above), only a few of which were built. Winston Churchill was sent one, but U.S. commanders at Pearl Harbor were not. Thereafter, all coded Japanese diplomatic messages were easily broken and deciphered in Washington. The president and his cronies knew what the Japanese were doing shortly before the attack on Pearl, but FDR ordered that none of the intelligence be passed along to the commanders at Pearl Harbor, Adm. Husband Kimmel and Gen. Walter Short. Historians now know FDR didn't want the attack thwarted, as it fulfilled his true aim—total war with Japan.

Left, codebreaker William Friedman, along with Frank Rowlett, broke the Japanese "Purple" code by the end of 1940. Center, Harry Hopkins, a close advisor to FDR, admitted that an incident with Japan would be the catalyst for U.S. entry into the war. Right, Churchill was given a "Magic machine," but not the commanders at Pearl Harbor—the most likely target of a Japanese attack. Why?

Secretary of State Cordell Hull (center) is seen here in November 1941 with the Japanese negotiators. Hull was among those within the president's intimate circle who wanted war with Japan, initially, rather than Germany. Of several final ultimatum drafts submitted to FDR setting forth peace conditions with Japan, the president chose Hull's hardest-line draft. At far left is Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura and at far right is Saburo Kurusu.

> ber 9th, when he would officially warn Japan. Doubtless, this decision to delay was based on the hope that in the interval between Saturday and Tuesday he would get the desperately desired news of an attack . . . on Pearl Harbor. [pp. 116-17]

Most subsequent scholarship has confirmed the position of Barnes and other Revisionists on the events leading up to Pearl Harbor, yet despite the veracity of their interpretation, the "official" history of Pearl Harbor remains intact in the American psyche. While a number of mainstream historians have admitted that Roosevelt's bellicose foreign policy pushed Japan to undertake armed hostilities, the president's actions, they contend, were justifiable in the end because it led to the defeat of fascism, especially the destruction of National Socialism. It is now argued that, at the time, Americans simply did not understand the "grave threat" that Hitler posed to the "freedom-loving" peoples of the globe and thus had to be led into the anti-fascist crusade.

"Actually, Roosevelt's success," Barnes incisively argues, "in producing a surprise attack was an immensely, even uniquely adroit achievement in piloting an overwhelmingly pacifically inclined country into the most extensive and destructive war of history without any threat to our safety through aggressive action from abroad." [pp. 128-29] While on the one hand establishment historians criticize the Revisionists for attacking the saintly Roosevelt, on the other hand they defend his subterfuge in bringing an unwilling and naïve people into war for their own good:

> [A]s a fundamental moral imperative, we simply had to enter the Second World War to preserve our national self-respect and promote the safety and preserve the civilized operations of the human race. Hence, Roosevelt's success in putting us into this war should appear to them to be greatly to his credit as a statesman–"a good officer," as Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. has described him in this connection. [p. 129]

Barnes continues:

> Two historians, Prof. Thomas A. Bailey of Leland Stanford University and Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. of Harvard, were very early logical in this matter. They admitted decades back that Roosevelt lied us into war but contend that he did so for the good of our country, which was not wise enough to know what was for its best interests at the time. [p. 129.]

There is little doubt, at least in Barnes's mind, that had Roosevelt

not been elected, U.S. entry into WWII would most likely not have taken place and the war, like its earth-shattering predecessor, would have undoubtedly come to a quicker and more propitious conclusion. For it was Roosevelt's maniacal quest to bring the U.S. into a conflict with the Axis powers and turn it into a global power, as his mentor Woodrow Wilson had intended to do after World War I.

Roosevelt was always at heart an "internationalist" and wanted to make America a player in global affairs. He had wisely sublimated his feelings to attain political office and had to work covertly to bring about his vision. Some argue that FDR's failed economic policies were the catalyst for why he engineered U.S. entry into WW II. While the Depression was certainly a factor, it was secondary to Roosevelt's ideological bent, which was solidly interventionist. The Depression made it possible for him to become president, for if the nation had not been financially devastated, the Republicans would have continued in power. Their ascendency in the early 1920s was, in part, based on their isolationist views and their opposition to America's entry into the League of Nations.

The wily Roosevelt, of course, could never be honest about his true intentions to the people he governed, for they were decidedly against another overseas military adventure no matter how altruistic the cause sounded. Being a master politician, however, Roosevelt worked behind the scenes to bring the nation into war.

At first, the president tried to entice Germany to attack with a number of highly provocative acts of war in the Atlantic, but Adolf Hitler, showing the greatest of restraint, refused to take the bait. Actually, under international law, the U.S. became a belligerent in the war when it began supplying Great Britain with

The First 'Day of Infamy'

On July 23, 1941, some five months before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt signed a secret executive order authorizing the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities. It was the brainchild of the cantankerous, opinionated and controversial ex-Army captain, Claire Chennault, who had contemplated such an approach as early as October 1940. Throughout July, debate had raged in the White House over the best response to Japan's aggression in China. An embargo on the sale of oil to Japan was proposed, but military leaders opposed it. They believed it would leave Japan with no choice but to go to war with the United States, because Japan had no oil of her own. A Navy report had warned the president that such an embargo "would probably result in a fairly early attack by Japan on Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and possibly involve the United States in early war in the Pacific." Roosevelt himself told Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles on July 18 that the imposition of an oil embargo "would mean war in the Pacific." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes had written in a recent letter:

> There might develop from the embargoing of oil to Japan such a situation as would make it not only possible but easy to get into this war in an effective way. And if we should thus indirectly be brought in, we should avoid the criticism that we had gone in as an ally of communistic Russia.

Accordingly, FDR declared an embargo on trade with Japan on July 26. The controlled media gave the embargo considerable publicity. The American people were not told, however, that three days earlier, Roosevelt had approved Claire Chennault's plan for a preemptive strike against Japan. The idea was to hit Japan in a sneak attack, before Japan could attack the United States, but only indirectly, using American civilian pilots in American aircraft with Chinese markings. The first bombing raids against Japan were supposed to begin in November, but due to delays, on November 22, Lauchlin Currie informed Roosevelt that he hoped the planes and crews would reach Chennault by the end of 1941. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and the planned U.S. sneak attack against Japan was called off.

SOURCE: *The Maverick War: Chennault and the Flying Tigers*, Duane Schultz

PHOTO ABOVE: Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold (left), the U.S. Army Air Corps chief, and Claire Chennault (right) organized the Flying Tigers. Neither Arnold nor Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army chief of staff, had much use for Chennault, whom they regarded as a mere adventurer who had never risen any higher than captain in 20 years of service, and who now had the nerve to call himself a "colonel" in the Chinese air force.

war materiel and other goods. Yet, despite these bellicose actions, Hitler remained neutral.

Frustrated in the Atlantic, Roosevelt turned to the Far East to provoke a fight. For more than a year, the Japanese bargained in good faith with the U.S., but American demands continued to escalate and became intolerable and actually humiliated the Japanese. With the Japanese war party in control by late 1941, there was little left to negotiations and the Asian power had little recourse but to undertake a pre-emptive attack.

While Roosevelt, with a good amount of blind luck, maneuvered the U.S. into a war that few wanted, the geopolitical outcome of his subterfuge was a disaster for most. Barnes quotes the eminent American scholar Henry Beston, who trenchantly sums up Roosevelt's horrific "legacy":

> Roosevelt was probably the most destructive man who ever lived. He left the civilized West in ruins, the entire East a chaos of bullets and murder, and our nation facing for the first time an enemy whose attack may be mortal. And, to crown the summit of such fatal iniquity, he left us a world that can no longer be put together in terms of any moral principle. [p. 131]

While the peoples of the world suffered from the Apocalyptic-like destruction of the war, certain groups did gain. The beneficiaries were obvious—Josef Stalin and the Soviet state, which was given free rein in Eastern Europe; the U.S. military and security-industrial complex, which now had a world empire to police; Chinese communists who, with Imperial Japan decimated, were left with little opposition to gaining control in China and beyond; Zionism, as with the liquidation of the British empire Zionist thugs and terrorists would, in a few short years, establish a Jewish state in Palestine, which has been a source of constant turmoil, unrest and bloody conflict ever since. For almost everyone else, even the so-called "victors," WWII was a Pyrrhic victory at best.

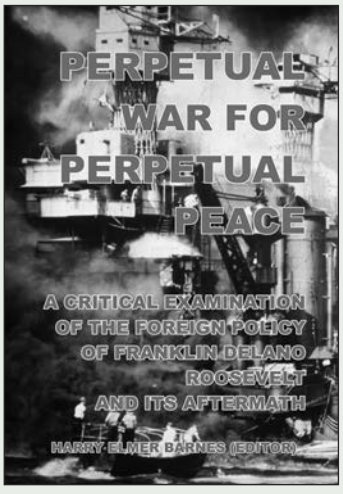
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

That Barnes would end his remarkable career with an exhaustive Revisionist account of U.S. foreign policy that produced the fateful event of December 7, 1941 is not surprising, knowing the importance he placed on the Pearl Harbor attack.

> [O]n account of our entry into the war, it became one of the most decisive battles in the history of the human race. It has already proved far more so than any of the "15 decisive battles" immortalized by Sir Edward Creasy. [p. 9]

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath



A collection of Revisionist essays edited by Harry Elmer Barnes dealing with the duplicity of American foreign policy leading up to the second world war. Shows how the Roosevelt administration deliberately manipulated events in Europe and Asia to bring the U.S. into the war; how Roosevelt was aware of the date, time and place of the Pearl Harbor attack before it happened (and deliberately let it go ahead); and much more. The authors show the deception perpetrated against the American people, who were 80 percent opposed to entering the war. 1. Revisionism and the Historical Blackout. 2. The United States and the Road to War in Europe. 3. Roosevelt Is Frustrated in Europe. 4: How American Policy toward Japan Contributed to War in the Pacific. 5: Japanese-American Relations, 1921-1941; The Pacific Back Road to War. 6. The Actual Road to Pearl Harbor. 7: The Pearl Harbor Investigations. 8: The Bankruptcy of a Policy. 9: American Foreign Policy in the Light of National Interest at the Mid-Century. Softcover, 693 pages, #652, ***$33*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.org.

Whether or not one accepts this bold claim, at least for the remainder of 20th-century American history, Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entry into World War II proved to be the catalyst that led to the immense cultural, economic and political changes, most of which Barnes, many conservatives, libertarians and traditional-minded people at the time and afterward opposed. Yet it was U.S. participation in the war that meant that all of those changes would become permanent. Barnes, who was a keen social theorist and wrote extensively in sociology, clearly understood the watershed that Pearl Harbor produced:

> Drastic changes in the domestic realm can also be attributed to the impact of our entry into the second world war. The old rural society that had dominated humanity for millennia was already disintegrating rapidly as the result of urbanization and technological advances, but the latter failed to supply adequate new institutions and agencies to control and direct an urban civilization. This situation faced the American public before 1941, but the momentous transformation was given intensified rapidity and scope as a result of the extensive dislocations produced by years of warfare and recovery. [p. 11]

While every sector of American life was unalterably changed, the most ominous took place in the political order. Although the federal government had begun to expand during the Progressive Era, its scope and involvement in society drastically accelerated during and after the war. Barnes, holding many libertarian beliefs,[2] observed the totalitarian features of the postwar nation:

> The complex and cumulative aftermath of Pearl Harbor has played the dominant role in producing the menacing military pattern and political impasse of our time, and the military-industrial-political Establishment that controls this country and has sought to determine world policy. [pp. 9-10]

The rise of America to world power status diverted attention and scarce resources away from the domestic front, which further exacerbated social and economic changes. The societal strife would become more and more acute as the nation's overseas commitments mushroomed, as Barnes incisively explains:

> The social problems of an urban age were enlarged and intensified, crime increased and took on new forms that became ever more difficult to combat, juvenile disorganization became rampant, racial problems increased beyond precedent, and the difficulties of dealing with this unprecedented and complicated mass of domestic issues were both parried and intensified by giving primary but evasive consideration to foreign affairs in our national policy and operations. [p. 11]

While domestic problems received less attention as the American empire expanded, foreign lands that held different patterns of social order or had non "democratic" forms of government, were targeted for "regime change," even if they had taken no hostile action toward the U.S.:

> [T]he results of Pearl Harbor already indicate that this produced drastic and possibly ominous changes in the pattern of American relations to the rest of the world. We voluntarily and arbitrarily assumed unprecedented burdens in feeding and financing a world badly disrupted by war. . . . The United States sought to police the world and extend the rule of law on a planetary basis, which actually meant imposing the ideology of our eastern

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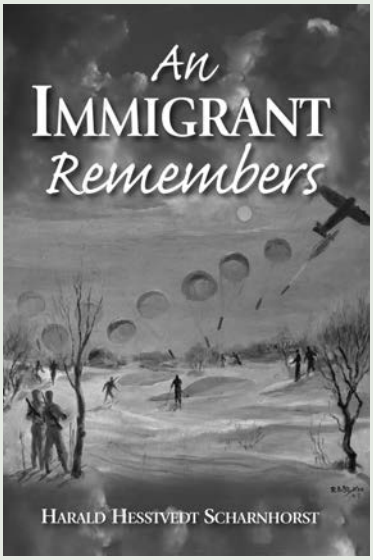

An Immigrant Remembers

WWII was a Zionist war pitting White men against White men. But, to those caught up in it, such understanding was impossible and immaterial. When the Germans invaded Norway, people were incensed, and fought with everything they had. Here is a book that tells of the "illegal" fight against the Germans and FOR Freedom. Many strange, conspiratorial, unlikely characters were involved. Knut Scharnhorst Hesstvedt became a "Hjemmefront" leader in the Gjoevik area of Norway. Here is his story—the dangers, the strange bedfellows, the aftermath, the return of evil bureaucrats, the family emigration to the Promised Land (the U.S.), and the resulting American learning curve. An exciting book for all peoples everywhere, showing that without true freedom, we are nothing but slaves. **Order your copy today for $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from Homefront Publishing, Box 55, Moyie Springs, ID 83845.**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is one of the most praised and worshiped presidents in American history. However, in the opinion of TBR, FDR is, without doubt, one of the architects of Western decline. Establishment praise needs to be confronted directly by independent, free-thinking historians in an attempt to bring history into accord with the facts in regard to this power-mad tyrant. Above, the FDR Monument in Washington, D.C. created quite a stir among the handicapped community when FDR's cloak was made to cover his wheelchair, ostensibly to conceal the fact he had been a victim of the polio virus.

> seaboard Establishment throughout the world, by force, if necessary. . . . [pp. 10-11]

Thus, for Barnes at the time, as it is today, Pearl Harbor is of prime importance if one is to understand American and world history: "Hence, a discussion of the lessons of Pearl Harbor," the historian observed, "reveals a situation which is more than a matter of idle curiosity for military antiquarians." [p. 11]

Had the U.S. remained neutral as the "isolationists" and America-first supporters had pleaded, the world today would be markedly different—undoubtedly freer, more prosperous, and likely more peaceful. Since every society is governed, in part, by its understanding of the past, the post-WWII world is built on a lie. The lie, of course, was that the attack on Pearl Harbor was unprovoked and that the Roosevelt administration had negotiated in good faith with the Japanese in the months and years leading up to it. That Harry Elmer Barnes courageously exposed this falsehood remains his greatest contribution, which is why his life and name should be honored.

SIGNIFICANCE TODAY

Since it led to U.S. participation in what became the second world war, Pearl Harbor is not some insignificant event that had little impact on the course of history. U.S. entry into the Eurasian war made it a certainty that the nation would become a global superpower. After WWI, the country wisely pulled back from international affairs and demobilized at home. Yet, the interventionist seeds had been planted, which could be rekindled if the nation joined in another foreign conflagration.

As the lie of Pearl Harbor was justified as "to stop Hitler from conquering the world," similar "logic" would be used down through the decades in American foreign policy. The most infamous of recent memory was the overthrow and barbaric murder of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein because he supposedly possessed "weapons of mass destruction." When it was admitted that this was a lie, the argument was spun that he needed to be liquidated anyway because he was a "dictator."

The lies at the heart of most of America's murderous foreign policy activities will continue until the historical record is corrected and disseminated into thoughtful, independent-thinking minds. There is no better place to start the debunking process and rehabilitation of U.S. foreign policy than with Harry Elmer Barnes's masterful "Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century."

This essay is dedicated to the late Murray N. Rothbard (March 2, 1926-Jan. 7, 1995). ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century," *Left and Right: A Journal of Libertarian Thought*, Vol. IV, 1968.

2 See, for example, his essay, "Revisionism and the Historical Blackout," in the magnificent *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace: A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath*, which Barnes edited.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers for writing for The Barnes Review. He says, "I write for TBR on occasion because they are the only professional publisher in the region that runs my work without turning it into politically correct whitewash."

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The author, Curtis B. Dall, was FDR's son-in-law and spent much time in the White House. He thus had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tactics used to deceive the public. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met during his life. This included FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Baruch, Hopkins, Morgenthau Jr., Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. He portrays FDR as one of the most exploited presidents. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, *$25.*

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The Battle for Alaska and the Japanese Occupation

During World War II, America got a serious scare when the Japanese were successful in taking several of the western islands in the Aleutian chain in a major propaganda coup

Ferocious fighting marked the Battles of Attu and Kiska, Japanese-occupied U.S. territory of Alaska, where a large Japanese force was wiped out. Bomb craters still pock the islands, and unexploded World War II ordnance remains a danger to this day. U.S. troops were sent to the frigid islands in hot-desert uniforms, resulting in misery and frostbite. Attu Island's approximately 40 native Unangas, later renamed "Aleuts," were taken prisoner and suffered greatly in concentration camps both in Japan and in southeastern Alaska, and one village was flattened by U.S. bombs. Yet, overshadowed by the simultaneous Battle of Midway, few people are aware of this significant chapter of American history even though the battlefield is now a U.S. National Historic Landmark.

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The Japanese military successfully invaded and occupied United States territory only once, when in June 1942 a force of just hundreds overtook the sparsely populated remote outpost of Attu and Kiska Islands, part of the Near Islands chain of the Aleutian Islands off Alaska. They captured a naval installation, taking its crew prisoner, and occupied the islands for 13 months, from June 6, 1942 through July 29, 1943. During that time, they successfully repelled several attempts by the U.S. Army and Navy to recapture the naval installation and islands. [Alaska became a state in 1959, as did Hawaii. The Aleutian Islands, divided by the international date line, are both the westernmost and easternmost points in the U.S.—Ed.]

YASUYO YAMASAKI

Though long-ago forgotten, the invasion, which occurred at the same time as the better-remembered Battle of Midway, caused widespread public outrage in 1942. The attack on Pearl Harbor just six months earlier was still a fresh memory for most Americans, and while the remote Aleutian Islands were far away from the mainland—nearly 1,200 miles west of the Alaskan peninsula—they were nevertheless American territory, purchased from Russia in 1867, and plans to retake the islands were immediately drawn up. However, the Aleutian Campaign would not succeed for more than a year.

Commemorating the 75th anniversary, Alaskan Dave Kiffer wrote: "Dislodging the Japanese Army from the Aleutians took nearly a year of planning and also involved setting up a logistical chain that stretched more than 3,000 miles from Seattle to Adak. … The battle to reclaim it began on May 11, 1943. By the time it was over, on May 30, several thousand Japanese and American troops had died over an isolated 344-square-mile rock

Above is shown a tiny Attu village at Chichagof Harbor in 1937, five years before the Japanese invasion. The photo demonstrates the imposing nature of the Aleutian topography and the challenges it would present to not only the Japanese forces, but also the U.S. military, which was initially deployed without proper winter gear.

in the north Pacific that both sides agreed had little or no strategic value."[1] [This is debatable.—Ed.]

"The campaign for the Aleutians represented on both sides key strategic objectives and interests, and eventually cost considerable lives," writes U.S. Army Maj. David H. Huntoon Jr. in *The Aleutians—Lessons From A Forgotten Campaign*. Huntoon elaborates on the importance of this "forgotten war":

> As one of America's first campaigns of World War II, the Aleutians offers another analytical advantage: It reflects the common shortcomings of an American first battle. The unique challenges of senior leadership, of joint command and control, and in preparation of untrained forces are all echoed in this story. That alone makes it worth a review. It was one of the first joint service operations in the history of the United States Army and Navy. Since joint doctrine was at a primitive level, the Aleutians operations stumbled several times because of inter-service mistakes. Command and control architecture was poorly designed. Unpreparedness, uncertainty and a lack of confidence within senior leadership also marked the operation. The Aleutian campaign was the first and only time Japanese forces landed on American soil during the entire war. The political effects of that landing both in terms of the national will and the War Department's struggle to establish an appropriate response make it even more relevant. …[2]

The U.S. and Canadian air forces dropped 7 million pounds of bombs on a seven-square-mile island. Looking at the desolate landscape today, still marked by craters caused by shell bombardment, one can only marvel at how the Japanese held the islands for over a year. But their anti-aircraft response was formidable, and the ever-changing weather, where fog and hurricane-force winds could rise in just moments, ensured a harsh, prolonged conflict for both sides.

The Japanese fought so hard to maintain possession of the islands not so much as a matter of pride in occupying U.S. soil but because it was a military necessity. By occupying the U.S. naval installation, the Japanese distracted U.S. forces, thus maintaining a northern line of battle far away from the Japanese homeland and protecting the northern flank of their empire. Control of the islands also offered a valuable position for controlling transportation routes in the Pacific.

Launched concurrently with the Japanese force commanded by Isoroku Yamamato that led the Battle of Midway, Yamamato ordered Vice Adm. Boshiro Hosogaya's Northern Area Fleet to launch an air attack on the U.S. naval command at Dutch Harbor, just south of the Alaskan

Above are shown three damaged Japanese "midget" submarines discovered on Kiska beach. Submarines like these were able to penetrate the defenses of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, demonstrating that these submarines could have posed a threat to U.S. shipping in the immediate vicinity of the Aleutians. The range of the Japanese midget sub was, however, only about 50 nautical miles.

Peninsula, and follow that with an amphibious attack on Adak Island, nearly 500 miles to the west. Finding Adak undefended, the troops returned to their ships to participate later in the attacks on Kiska and then Attu, hundreds of miles west of Adak.

U.S. military strength in Alaska at the time totaled 45,000 men. Of those, about 13,000 men were stationed at Fort Randall on the tip of the Alaskan Peninsula in Cold Bay and the remainder at two Aleutian bases, Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island and at Fort Glenn Army Airfield, 70 miles west on Umnak Island. Army personnel at the three bases totaled 2,300 mostly infantry, field and anti-aircraft artillery troops, as well as a large contingent of construction engineers.

Alaska's Army Air Force Eleventh Air Force under Rear Adm. Robert Theobold, was prepared to defend the islands against Japan's attack, knowledge of which had been gained through U.S. Naval Intelligence intercepts in May. On June 2, 1943 reconnaissance aircraft located the Japanese fleet about 800 miles southwest of Dutch Harbor and the 11 AF went on full alert, intending to first sink the two aircraft carriers with their planes after which Naval Task Force 8 would destroy the remainder of the fleet. However, the region's notoriously bad weather set in, and heavy fog prevented further sightings of the fleet.

Unintercepted, Japanese torpedo bombers from the aircraft carriers attacked the Dutch Harbor bases early in the morning of June 3. Only 17, or about half, of the bombers reached their targets—the others were lost in the dark fog and either crashed or returned to the carriers—and did little damage to the base as anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes from Fort Glenn sent them scurrying. They returned June 4th and were more successful, heavily damaging the base.

Unopposed, on June 6th, Japan invaded Kiska followed by an invasion of Attu on June 7. The islands were easy enough to capture, since the American naval installation at Kiska, whose purpose was to report the weather and act as an observation post, was manned by only 12 men and a dog. Attu was uninhabited except for a small group of native Aleuts, a Caucasian teacher named Etta Schureman Jones and her husband, Charles Foster Jones, a radio operator who provided weather alerts to the Navy.[3]

Japanese army troops numbering

1,140 secured Attu, taking the 45 or so Unangas/Aleuts and Etta Jones prisoner. Charles Jones was killed by the Japanese almost immediately after the invasion when he refused to repair the radio he'd smashed after sending one last message to Dutch Harbor: "The Japs are here." Etta Jones was taken to Japan as a prisoner of war for three years and would die in December 1965 at age 86 in Bradenton, Florida.[4]

While the native inhabitants who survived the invasion were initially allowed to live their normal lives, in September 1942 they were relocated to an internment camp in Hokkaido, Japan. The United States responded by rounding up Unangas in other parts of Alaska, forcibly relocating them to "paternalistic" (better read concentration) camps in the southeast Alaska panhandle.

On Kiska, at least two men were away from the island at the time of the naval invasion, leaving only 10 men to repel an attack by about 550. The Japanese quickly took the island and its naval station, killing two Americans and taking seven more as prisoners. The station's dog, named "Explosion," was adopted by the Japanese as their mascot.

Chief Petty Officer William C. House escaped. The Japanese, wishing to account for the base's ranking officer, spent several days searching, but House evaded their detection for 50 days, living in the frozen wreckage of an old airplane and eating worms before finally succumbing to cold and near starvation. He finally returned to the base and surrendered himself, weighing just 80 pounds.

The Japanese force occupying the islands would quickly grow to several thousand, with supplies and reinforcements being sent regularly to maintain the position. Kiska Harbor would become a main base for Japan's Northern Area Fleet, commanded by Vice Adm. Boshiro Hosogaya, with a force of two non-fleet aircraft carriers, five cruisers, 12 destroyers, six submarines and four troop transports, along with supporting auxiliary ships. A large air base would be built by the Japanese on Attu.

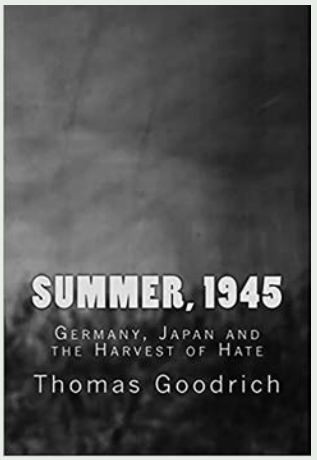
Immediately after the Japanese took control of the islands, the U.S. Army established an air base on Adak Island from which to bomb the Japanese positions on Kiska and Attu. U.S. Navy submarines and surface ships also began patrolling the area. "The American response to the Japanese invasion was immediate. On June 11th, 1942, a combined force of U.S. Army and Navy aircraft unleashed a near continuous three-day bombing campaign, known as the 'Kiska Blitz,' in which the U.S. Navy alone reportedly dropped 65,000 tons of bombs."[5]

The original plan was to bomb the Japanese into leaving the islands, but the Japanese were well entrenched. Naval blockades were also implemented to prevent the Japanese from resupplying their fortifications. On June 19, 1942, the U.S. sank the Japanese oiler *Nissan Maru* in Kiska Harbor, and American naval forces bombarded the island on June 30. Both times the Japanese responded with heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The American submarine USS *Growler* attacked and sank a Japanese destroyer seven miles east of Kiska Harbor on July 5. In the same engagement, two other Japanese destroyers were heavily damaged, and over 200 Japanese sailors were killed or wounded while the Americans sustained no losses. For the Japanese it became the single bloodiest engagement during the operations on and around Kiska.

The USS *Grunion* was attacked by three Japanese submarine chasers while patrolling Kiska Harbor on July 15. In response, she fired on and sank two of the Japanese ships and damaged the third. *Grunion* was lost off Kiska 15 days later with all hands in a failed attack against the Japanese cargo ship *Kano Maru*.

Also in July of 1942, the Americans recovered a nearly intact Mitsubishi A6M2 fighter plane, the Aku-



NEW BOOK FROM TBR

Summer, 1945: Germany, Japan & the Harvest of Hate

Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. We Americans consider ourselves to be more noble and decent than other peoples, and consequently in a better position to decide what is right and wrong in the world. What kind of war do civilians suppose we fought, anyway? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead, and in the Pacific boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments for sweethearts, or carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two nearly defenseless cities, thereby setting an all-time record for instantaneous mass slaughter. As victors we are privileged to try our defeated opponents for their crimes against humanity. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 using the form at the back of this issue. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge.

tan Zero when it crash-landed on Akutan Island, the first flyable Zero the U.S. acquired during the war. After repair, American test pilots were able to fly the Zero, contributing to improved U.S. fighter tactics.

On August 8, the Americans would retaliate for the loss of the *Grunion* and her crew by sinking the *Kano Maru* in a bombing raid of Kiska Harbor. Japanese troopship *Nozima Maru* was bombed and sunk in Kiska Harbor on September 15.

On October 5, the Japanese steamer *Borneo Maru* was sunk at Gertrude Cove and, on the 17th, the destroyer *Oboro* was sunk by American aircraft. Subsequent bombing runs of Kiska Harbor would sink *RO-65* on November 4, *Montreal Maru* on January 5, 1943 and *Uragio Maru* on April 4.

The land invasion to reclaim Attu, called Operation Landcrab, was launched on May 11, 1943 under Gen. John L. DeWitt. Not only did a lack of cold-weather supplies and equipment made to handle extremely harsh weather and tundra conditions hinder the Americans, leading to thousands of soldiers with frostbite, but unsuitable beaches and a shortage of landing craft made it nearly impossible to put forward any real opposition.

The Japanese, under commander Col. Yasuyo Yamasaki, did not defend against the American landing. Instead, he took advantage of the weather and his enemy's incapacity to dig his men into high ground positions far from the shore. "This resulted in fierce combat, with a total of 3,929 U.S. casualties: 580 men were killed, 1,148 were wounded and another 1,200 men suffered severe injuries from the cold weather (another 2,100 had already been evacuated due to weather-related injuries). In addition, 614 Americans died from disease and 318 from miscellaneous causes (mainly Japanese booby traps or friendly fire)."[6]

In spite of the heavy losses and cruel arctic conditions, two weeks of relentless fighting pushed the Japanese troops back to a small area around Chichagof Harbor. Recognizing their imminent defeat, on May 29, 1943, without warning, the remainder of the Japanese forces attacked near Massacre Bay in one of the largest banzai charges of the entire Pacific campaign. Col. Yamasaki's banzai attack was a complete surprise, yet after brutal, often hand-to-hand combat, the Japanese force was virtually exterminated by the time fighting ended in early July 1943. In all, only 28 Japanese soldiers were taken prisoner, none of them officers, and 2,351 were killed, including Yamasaki. America had lost 549 soldiers with 1,200 injured.

U.S. intelligence had suggested over 20,000 Japanese troops were on Kiska Island. According to Japanese records, however, while the Allies were fighting on Attu, the Japanese were wiring Kiska City with mines and booby traps.

> Then, on the evening of July 29, they set up a radar diversion. The American warships which were around the islands fell for the ruse and left room for an evacuation fleet of eight warships quietly steamed into Kiska Harbor. In less than an hour, over 5,000 Japanese soldiers were loaded onto them and then disappeared like ghosts into the Aleutian mist. They left behind a base and harbor rigged to explode on whoever entered. Today the island is still littered with the ordnance they left behind, much of it unexploded.[7]

On August 15, a "liberation" force of 35,000 American and Canadian troops landed on the island, prepared for heavy casualties. Instead of Japanese infantry they were greeted by a few dogs, including the weather station's mascot named Explosion. At least 313 Allied casualties resulted from this attack on the unoccupied island when a Canadian soldier mistakenly shot at American forces, starting a shooting match in the dense fog. In addition, thinking Japanese forces may have been left behind, the troops began a systematic, week-long search of the island during which 30 soldiers were killed by booby traps.

The Battle of Attu was the first time during World War II that Canadian soldiers were sent into a combat zone. Having pledged not to send draftees "overseas," the Canadian government was able to send conscripts to the Aleutians, which were North American soil, without breaking its pledge. Later, the Canadian government—breaking its pledge—would nevertheless send 16,000 conscripts to fight in Europe in late 1944.

Just as the Japanese capture of the islands had been largely ignored by historians, overshadowed by the Battle of Midway, the campaign to reclaim them was also ignored by historians, overshadowed by the simultaneous Guadalcanal Campaign.

Today, the battlefield on Attu and the entire island of Kiska are designated as a National Historic Landmark. On Kiska, abandoned vehicles, weapons and ordnance still litter the island, where signs in English, Russian and Japanese warn of unexploded bombs and other hazards. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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Attu: The First Banzai Attack Against American Forces

War in the Outposts gives us a grisly account of the first "banzai" attack—an all-out to-the-death assault—by fanatical Japanese soldiers on American GIs:

May 28: Sometime during the night of May 28, [1942] Col. Yamasaki reached a decision. Out of 2,300 men on hand when the invasion [of the Aleutian Islands] came, he had about 1,000 still able to bear arms. He decided to counterattack. His plan was desperate. His men would break out of the Chichagof Harbor area, killing as they went, with the ultimate aim of getting through Clevesy Pass to the U.S. artillery position on a nearby hill. He would capture the massed howitzers, turn them on the Americans in Massacre Valley and hold them at bay until help came from Paramushir Island.

The men wounded too seriously to walk were given a choice: pistols with which to kill themselves or, for the few who could not do the deed, a lethal injection of morphine. The walking wounded were told to arm themselves and come along. By now weapons and ammunition were in short supply; some men had only bayonets lashed to sticks.

"At 3 a.m. Yamasaki led his ragtag force up the valley. They fell upon Company B of the 32nd Regiment in the valley and part of Company L of the 17th on a rise. At first, the attack was silent; Americans were bayoneted in their sleeping bags. But then wild firing began and grenades exploded all around. The confused survivors of Company B fled in disorder, some running barefooted through the icy muck.

The Japanese overran a tented aid station, slaughtering the medics and the wounded in their cots. But then a sort of mass hysteria seized Yamasaki's men. They began screaming and charging pointlessly hither and yon, breaking off in small groups. Some GIs who lived through the night of horror thought they were drunk. A few of the Japanese simply sat down among the Americans they had just killed and gorged themselves on American rations.

The main body of Japanese held together after a fashion and got into Clevesy Pass. There they fell upon the division engineers. Alerted by the gunfire below, the engineers had organized a defense line. Cooks and bulldozer drivers grabbed any handy weapon and fought hard. They stopped the Japanese in the pass.

Now the strange behavior of Yamasaki's men turned even more irrational—to the Americans at least. The Japanese gave up trying to slaughter Americans and turned to killing themselves. Mostly they did it with grenades, holding them against forehead, breast, or belly.

Hundreds finished themselves, screaming as they did so. In the dawn the valley was full of headless, handless, "scooped-out" corpses.

The mass suicide left the Americans numb with shock. "I am glad they're dead, really glad of it," said the division chaplain as he walked among the corpses. "That worries me. How can I go back to my church when I've got it in me to be glad men are dead? But now I'm glad they're dead."

Similar banzai attacks would be experienced by Americans until the war ended. But never again would they happen on American soil. ❖

PHOTO: Dead Japanese troops after the banzai attack.

TOKYO ROSE

WAS SHE REALLY A TRAITOR?

25-year-old Iva Toguri had never traveled outside the U.S. until she visited a sick relative in Japan. Then the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and Iva found herself a prisoner.

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The woman most Americans came to know and hate as "Tokyo Rose" was Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aquino, a young American-born woman of Japanese ancestry who spent her wartime years in Japan broadcasting popular music "laced with enemy propaganda" to Allied troops in the Pacific Theater. She had the misfortune of having been alone on a family visit when she was trapped behind enemy lines by the sudden outbreak of World War II. Desperately taking a job as an English-language music announcer, she was never a traitor, as accused. After wartime passions had sufficiently cooled she would receive a pardon from President Gerald Ford.

To begin with, there was no singular "Tokyo Rose." Rather, the identities of several female broadcasters were merged in the minds of the embattled American GIs as one mythical "Tokyo Rose." Toguri was not even the earliest or the last of these women. She did have the misfortune of being the only one who was ever brought to trial and punished.

March 7, 1946 mugshot of Iva Toguri, one of 13 women whose voices Allied servicemen knew as "Tokyo Rose."

Actually, Toguri broadcast under the name "Orphan Ann," inspired by her love of the "Orphan Annie" comic strips that she read as a child growing up in California, where she was born to Japanese immigrant parents in Los Angeles on July 4, 1916. Raised as a Christian, Toguri was a Girl Scout who attended grammar school in Calexico and in San Diego before graduating from high school in Los Angeles. She graduated from the University of California in Los Angeles in 1940 with a degree in zoology and planned to attend medical school. That same year she registered to vote as a Republican.

Six months before the attack on

Pearl Harbor, on July 5, 1941, Toguri sailed for Japan from the Port of Los Angeles to visit her ailing aunt. The U.S. State Department issued her a Certificate of Identification since she did not have a passport. In August, she applied to the U.S. Vice Consul in Japan for a passport, stating she wished to return to her home in California, and because she had left the U.S. without a passport, her application was forwarded to the Department of State for consideration.

The wheels of bureaucracy grind slowly, however, and before arrangements were completed for issuing her passport, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and war was declared. The State Department officials in Japan refused to certify her citizenship when other Americans were being withdrawn from the country, so she was not allowed to leave. The State Department formally denied her passport application in early 1942, and she was abandoned behind enemy lines.

Toguri quickly came to the attention of the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police, and became the object of their constant surveillance. Her plight was further compounded when, because of her pro-American sentiments, the aunt and uncle she had come to Japan to help threw her out of their home. The Kempeitai offered to help her if she would renounce her U.S. citizenship. When she refused, she was declared an "enemy alien," resulting in the loss of her ration card. A few months after that she was hospitalized for malnutrition, beriberi and intestinal disorders.

Potential employers would not give her a job because of her status, though she was an excellent typist, was fluent in English and spoke Japanese and was not considered a threat by the Japanese government. In late 1942 she was offered a job

In this official Navy photograph, taken September of 1945 in U.S. occupied Japan, war correspondents from various American and allied country news agencies are trying to get the story directly from Iva Toguri d'Aquino, who had been arrested a month earlier when reporters Harry Brundidge of *Cosmopolitan* and Clark Lee of Hearst's International News Service told military authorities that she was the infamous "Tokyo Rose."

working as a translator and typist in the government news agency. With no other options besides begging and prostitution she reluctantly but gratefully took the job, which primarily consisted of translating Allied news stories into Japanese and the occasional translation of a Japanese message into English, nothing that could be considered traitorous. In 1943 she was made to transfer to Radio Tokyo where she did basically the same translation and typing.

In November of 1943, Allied prisoners of war were forced to broadcast propaganda on the radio. Because of her fluency in both languages, Toguri was selected to host portions of a one-hour radio show called "The Zero Hour." Her producer was Australian army Maj. Charles Cousens, an officer with prewar broadcast experience who had been captured at the fall of Singapore. Far from a collaborator, Cousens was forced to work on radio broadcasts. The same was true of his assistants, U.S. Army Capt. Wallace Ince and Philippine Army Lt. Normando Ildefonso "Norman" Reyes.

Before they were all put together in the radio studio, Toguri had previously risked her life smuggling food into the nearby prisoner of war camp where Cousens and Ince were held. Not only was she known to them, but the three had a mutual respect and trust for one another. At the beginning, when she made it known that she did not wish to broadcast anti-American propaganda, Cousens and Ince assured her that they would write the scripts in such a way that she never would. Years later, when the tapes of her 340 broadcasts of "The Zero Hour" were reviewed, no recording was found of her voicing negative propaganda in any of her broadcasts. If anything, she and Cousens made an absolute farce of the broadcasts. They got away with it because the Japanese propaganda officials didn't understand the nuances and double entendres the two used in their commentary.

While other "Tokyo Rose" broadcasters did engage in active propaganda against the United States and the Allies, Toguri used her radio time to perform sketch comedy or to introduce recorded music. She never participated in any of the actual newscasts, and in most of the hour-long programs her actual speaking time was only about two to three minutes.

Toguri had never called herself "Tokyo Rose." Remember, her radio name was "Orphan Annie," sometimes shortened to "Orphan Ann."

> "The final conclusion was that d'Aquino had not done anything to aid the Japanese.

She frequently referred to her audience of American GIs, who she loved deeply, as "my fellow orphans."

On a few occasions she was actually able to warn her "fellow orphans" of impending Japanese attacks: "Hi, boys, this is your old friend, Orphan Annie. I've got some swell records just in from the States. You'd better listen to them while you can, because late tonight our flyers are coming over to bomb the 43rd group when you are all asleep. So listen while you are still alive."

With her wage of only 150 yen per month (about US $7), she not only supported herself but also assisted her "fellow orphans" being held prisoner by buying additional food, which she would smuggle into the POW camps.

After the Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945, reporters Harry T. Brundidge of *Cosmopolitan* magazine and Clark Lee of Hearst's International News Service (INS) advertised a payment of $2,000, the equivalent of a full year's wages in occupied Japan, for an "exclusive" interview with "Tokyo Rose." D'Aquino (she had married a Portuguese citizen, Felipe d'Aquino, in April), who was now unemployed, was hoping to reestablish herself as an American and go home to California. Needing the money, she answered the ad.

But the ad was a trap. Instead of being paid $2,000, she was arrested on September 5 in Yokohama. Brundidge even sold his transcript of the interview to the government as d'Aquino's "confession."

For nearly a year, she was held in custody in a 6-by-9-foot cell at Sugamo Prison in Tokyo while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff and the FBI investigated. She was only allowed to bathe twice a week. Years later she would report that she had been regularly abused by her guards.

The investigation's final conclusion, which included a report from General MacArthur, was that d'Aquino had not done anything that aided the Japanese Axis forces. The American and Australian officers, who, as prisoners of war, had written her scripts and produced her radio shows, testified on her behalf that she had committed no wrongdoing.

The joint FBI/U.S. Army's Counterintelligence Corps investigation of Aquino's activities "had covered a period of some five years." During the course of that investigation, reports the FBI in its case history available at the FBI website, "the FBI had interviewed hundreds of former members of the U.S. armed forces who had served in the South Pacific during World War II, unearthed forgotten Japanese documents, and turned up recordings of d'Aquino's broadcasts." The Counterintelligence Corps "conducted an extensive investigation" to determine whether Iva had "committed crimes against

Japanese-American Iva Toguri D'Aquino is pictured in Tokyo following her release from custody in this 1946 U.S. Army photo. She was convicted of treason in 1949 for broadcasting propaganda along with popular music over the radio from Japan to U.S. servicemen in the Pacific Theater during World War II as the seductive but sinister "Tokyo Rose."

the U.S." By the following October, investigators determined "that the evidence then known did not merit prosecution."

Having been cleared of her charges and released from custody, d'Aquino, now pregnant, requested to return home to California so her child could be born as a citizen on American soil. But the influential gossip columnist and radio host Walter Winchell lobbied on his radio show against her. She was not allowed to go home, and her baby, born in Japan, died shortly thereafter.

But Winchell wasn't done with the grieving mother. His continued pursuit of the nonstory resulted in her being rearrested by military authorities and transported to San Francisco on September 25, 1948. On arrival, she was charged by federal prosecutors with the crime of treason for 8 counts of "adhering to, and giving aid and comfort to, the Imperial Government of Japan during World War II."

Her trial began on July 5, 1949, just one day after her 33rd birthday. On September 29, after what had been the costliest and longest trial in American history at the time—a trial that was more of a circus than a judicial proceeding—the jury found her guilty on a single count, believing that "on a day during October 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, said defendant, at Tokyo, Japan, in a broadcasting studio of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, did speak into a microphone concerning the loss of ships." This made her the seventh person to be convicted of treason in the history of the United States.

She was fined $10,000 and given a 10-year prison sentence. She served six years and two months at the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia before being paroled early for good behavior. Released on January 28, 1956, she successfully fought government efforts to deport her and secured non-citizen residency status. With that, she moved to Chicago, Illinois where she worked for the rest of her life in a grocery store.

She twice applied to be pardoned, once to President Dwight Eisenhower in 1954 and again to President Lyndon Johnson in 1968. Both applications were ignored.

Then, in 1976, Ron Yates, Tokyo correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, took an interest in the case. He was able to find the two former coworkers at Radio Tokyo whose tes-

It is said that one of the guards extorted a "Tokyo Rose" autograph from Iva Toguri in the fall of 1945 by refusing to let her outside and leaving the lights on inside her cell every night for over a week. Above, Iva stares through the bars of her cell in this AP photo.

timony was the basis for the only charge of which Aquino was convicted. Both men admitted to Yates that she never broadcast the statements they had testified to, and that they had perjured themselves because of pressure from prosecutors.

Yates began writing articles in the *Tribune* that led to a report by Morly Safer being aired on *60 Minutes* on June 24, 1976.

As more and more information about her trial was exposed, it became clear that not only had d'Aquino been convicted only because of perjured testimony, but that a compelling case could be made that prosecutors were well aware of her innocence even as they conspired to put her in prison.

These findings included:

• In Tokyo, she had refused to become a Japanese citizen.

• Ironically, the witnesses whose testimony would eventually convict her of treason were American-born men of Japanese descent who did renounce their U.S. citizenship.

> "The POWs who were forced to write her scripts were working against the Japanese.

• The Australian and American officers who as prisoners of war had been ordered to write her English-language broadcast material to demoralize Allied servicemen were actually working with her to subvert the entire operation.

• She did not even make her first broadcast until November 1943.

• Army analysis suggested that the program had no negative effect on troop morale and that it might even have raised it a bit.

• The Army's sole concern about the broadcasts was that "Annie" appeared to have good intelligence on U.S. ship and troop movements.

• Grand jurors had been skeptical of the government's case.

• Special Assistant Attorney General Tom DeWolfe complained that "it was necessary for me to practically make a fourth of July speech in order to obtain [an] indictment."

• Government witness Hiromu Yagi "admitted that his grand jury testimony was perjured."

Kenkichi Oki and George Mitsushio, who had given the most damaging testimony at Aquino's trial, had also perjured themselves. They stated that FBI and U.S. occupation police had coached them for over two months about what they were to say on the stand, and they had been threatened with treason trials themselves if they didn't cooperate.

U.S. District Court Judge Michael Roche had actually barred the jury from being exposed to any evidence that showed d'Aquino to have warned Allied troops of impending attacks. He also prevented the jury from being allowed to hear any testimony that she had smuggled food into POW camps. In other ways he prevented the defense from presenting evidence and witness testimony that would have caused the jury to see d'Aquino in a more personable or favorable manner.

Fellow Radio Tokyo broadcaster Charles Cousens, who had written her radio scripts, had himself been exonerated in Australia of the charge of treason. He paid his own travel expenses from Australia to San Francisco in an attempt to testify on her behalf.

The foreman of the jury told reporters that he had been "pressured by the judge" and wished he "had a little more guts to stick with my vote for acquittal."

Having watched the feature on *60 Minutes*, President Gerald Ford let it be known that it was his opinion

Wayne Collins, an Irish-American with a fiery temperament, became famous as the lawyer for hundreds of Japanese-Americans who had been interned during WWII. He is pictured in this 1949 photo with client Iva Toguri, taken shortly after she was convicted of treason.

that she had been wrongly accused and convicted. An application for her pardon was filed in November and the president asked then-Attorney General Edward Levi to investigate. On Levi's recommendation, the president granted Iva Ikuko Toguri Aquino a full and unconditional pardon on January 19, 1977 as his last official act. With the pardon came a full restoration of her citizenship. The decision was supported by a unanimous vote in both houses of the California state legislature, by the national Japanese American Citizens League and by S. I. Hayakawa, then a United States senator from California.

D'Aquino's ordeal cost her immeasurably. Not only did she spend years in prison and work for years in a grocery store to pay a fine for which she was never compensated, she lost a child that died soon after its birth, possibly because of the physical stress that she endured. D'Aquino has stated her biggest regret was that her father died in 1972, five years before she was exonerated.

While she was in Japan, her parents and her entire family in the States, like other Japanese-Americans, were rounded up by the U.S. government and interned in a concentration camp. D'Aquino did not learn of her family's troubles for three years, and her ailing mother died in the camp. D'Aquino endured unbelievable hatred and oppression while in Japan because she had been declared an "enemy alien" by the government and was seen as more American than Japanese. Yet through it all both father and especially daughter remained intensely American.

On January 15, 2006, the World War II Veterans Committee awarded her its annual Edward J. Herlihy Citizenship Award, citing "her indomitable spirit, love of country, and the example of courage she has given her fellow Americans." According to one biographer, she found it the most memorable day of her life.

Iva Ikuko Toguri Aquino died of natural causes at the age of 90 in a Chicago hospital on September 26, 2006. ❖

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IVA TOGURI after her 1976 pardon.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

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Babylonian Trigonometry

A cuneiform tablet from ancient Babylonia (southern Iraq today) has finally been deciphered. Experts say the tablet, known as Plimpton 322, is actually a trigonometric table containing a number of Pythagorean triples. At some 3,700 years old, it predates the Greek rediscovery of trigonometry by a millennium. Additionally, it is claimed to be more accurate than most trig tables in use today.

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Premier Long-Distance Runner

A theory suggests proto-man evolved differently from other apes because he needed, unlike them, to run long distances—perhaps to hunt animals by chasing them to the point of exhaustion of the prey animal, as man otherwise could not kill them with his primitive weapons. The theory is offered by University of Utah biologist Dennis Bramble and Harvard University anthropologist Daniel Lieberman. They argue that genus *Homo* evolved from the more chimp-like *Australopithecus* some 2 million years ago because conditions on the savannah favored apes that could run and, over time, favored evolution of anatomical features that made long-distance running feasible. The theory explains the "runner's high," our short toes, the arch in our feet, the powerful achilles tendon, the nuchal ligament, long legs, short arms, un-"shrugged" shoulders, abundant sweat glands and other features that make it possible for us to run a marathon or even an ultramarathon without overheating. Humans are poor sprinters compared to many animals, but high speed is not always as important as sheer endurance. Some primitive bands of humans still chase down prey animals in this sort of endurance pursuit hunting today.

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Long-Lost Destroyer Found

The USS *Abner Read*, a destroyer that fought in several Pacific Theater battles, struck a Japanese naval mine in August 1943 while conducting patrols in the Bering Sea. The explosion sent the ship's entire stern section and 71 sailors to a watery grave. That wreckage was discovered off the coast of the remote Alaskan island of Kiska on July 17th by a team of scientists from the universities of California and Delaware. June 1942-August 1943, the islands of Kiska and Attu were occupied by as many as 7,200 Japanese troops. The U.S. lost many ships, aircraft, and submarines wresting these islands from imperial Japan. USS *Abner Read* is protected by the 2004 Sunken Military Craft Act. Her recently discovered stern is now an official war grave.

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Silent Sam Will Make Return

The boards that govern The University of North Carolina held several meetings in the aftermath of the toppling of Silent Sam. After considering the criminal investigation of the protest, future public safety plans and legal options for the statue, which is now in temporary storage at an undisclosed location; it was announced by Thom Goolsby, a member of the university's board of governors, that Silent Sam will be reinstalled, as required by state law, on the campus within 90 days. "Criminals who destroyed state property at UNC and police who did nothing will be held accountable," Goolsby said, adding that the university "will not allow anarchy to reign on our campuses."

Silent Sam rises again in North Carolina.

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Flag Will Be Displayed Again

The Confederate flag taken from the State House grounds in South Carolina three years ago is finally going to be displayed. Allen Roberson, director of the S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, said he plans to display the nylon flag in a simple frame in the Gervais Street museum. The legislation that removed the flag from the State House lawn stipulated that it be displayed with respect and in conjunction with other artifacts at the Confederate Relic Room. James Bessinger of the S.C. Secessionist Party said a "half-assed" display won't satisfy the flag's supporters. "It depends on how they do it," he said. "If

they do it honorably and respectfully, we won't have an issue. But if they stick it in some cheap $10 frame and hang it in some random spot on the wall, then that will be an issue. I don't think that's what people have been waiting for, for three years."

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The Justice Department vs. Trump

Gateway Pundit reported that it appears that the reason there was no FISA Court hearing on the Carter Page FISA warrant was because Obama's Attorney General Loretta Lynch forced the application through using an obscure loophole described on page 7 of the 1978 FISA Act. President Obama would have had to approve the Carter Page warrant per law in order for the spying to proceed without a court hearing. This means that President Trump was right when he tweeted shortly after his inauguration that he was spied on by President Obama. It also means that AG Jeff Sessions or his deputy Rod Rosenstein pushed through any extensions after President Trump took office.

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Faulty Facts About School Shootings

Among the history you may have missed were 224 school shootings. The reason you missed them? They never happened. Of all the media outlets out there, liberal news agency National Public Radio (NPR) recently debunked a Department of Education report, which "vastly overstated" the number of school shootings that occurred in the 2015-2016 school year. The Department of Education had reported that, from 2015-1016, there were 235 school shootings at different schools. NPR, however, was only able to confirm 11 of them while 161 were errors and four were miscategorized incidents. The Education Department recently published updated data to correct the record. Many in the media, however, continue to cite the 235 school shootings as fact.

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The Maharajah of Mash

If someone only knows the name of one baseball player, its probably his. August 16 marked the 70th anniversary of the passing of Baltimore native George Herman "Babe" Ruth. The left-handed pitcher played 22 years in the majors for the Boston Red Sox, New York Yankees and Boston Braves; becoming legend for his 714 home runs—hit without the benefit of today's "juiced" balls. The record stood for decades, earning him the nicknames: "Big Bam," "Sultan of Swat," "Wall of Wallop," "Rajah of Rap," "Wizard of Wham," "Maharajah of Mash," "Behemoth of Bust," "Colossus of Crash," and "King of Swing." Not forgotten, his grave at Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Hawthorne, New York is heavily decorated, not with flowers, but with baseballs.

Maxine Waters, postergirl for the unhinged left.

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Mad Maxine

In her September 8 acceptance speech for the Stonewall Young Democrats lifetime achievement award, California Congresswoman Maxine Waters promised that she would go after Vice President Mike Pence once President Trump is removed from office. "I'm gonna get him," Ms. Waters said, according to a video published by progressive activist and attendee Edward Garren. "I'm in this fight and I'm not gonna move, Mrs. Waters recalled a conversation she had earlier that day with someone who argued against impeachment because Mr. Pence "would be worse."

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Devouring Their Own

In New York, seven people, including a rabbi, were indicted by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) for a fraud scheme which stole over $14 million in the form of an elaborate scam involving Jewish schools, Jewish teachers, and Jewish IT contractors all working together to defraud a state program "designed to give underprivileged schools internet access."

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Orthodox Amnesty Program

In nearby New Jersey, criminal welfare fraud charges were filed against 26 Orthodox Jews for a public-assistance fraud scheme which also stole millions from the taxpayers. There were so many "chosen" stealing money that the state comptroller, Philip Degnan, created an "amnesty program" through which Orthodox Jews who confessed—and pay back the money they had stolen—would not be charged. At least 159 swindlers have taken up the offer and so far have repaid $2.2 million to the state.

WHITE SLAVE *of the* RED MAN

Few people realize it, but the American Indians were notorious slavers, forcing conquered tribes—and whites—to serve them

USUALLY WHEN WE THINK OF SLAVERY we think of primitive savages being put to work by civilized people. But when savages get the upper hand, it can easily work in the reverse direction. This is the thrilling saga of a young Englishman's horrible but very interesting experience of some three years as a slave to a native Canadian Pacific coast tribe, the Mooachahts or Nuu-chah-nulth people, commonly called Nootkas, a branch of the Wakashan family of nations.

By John Tiffany

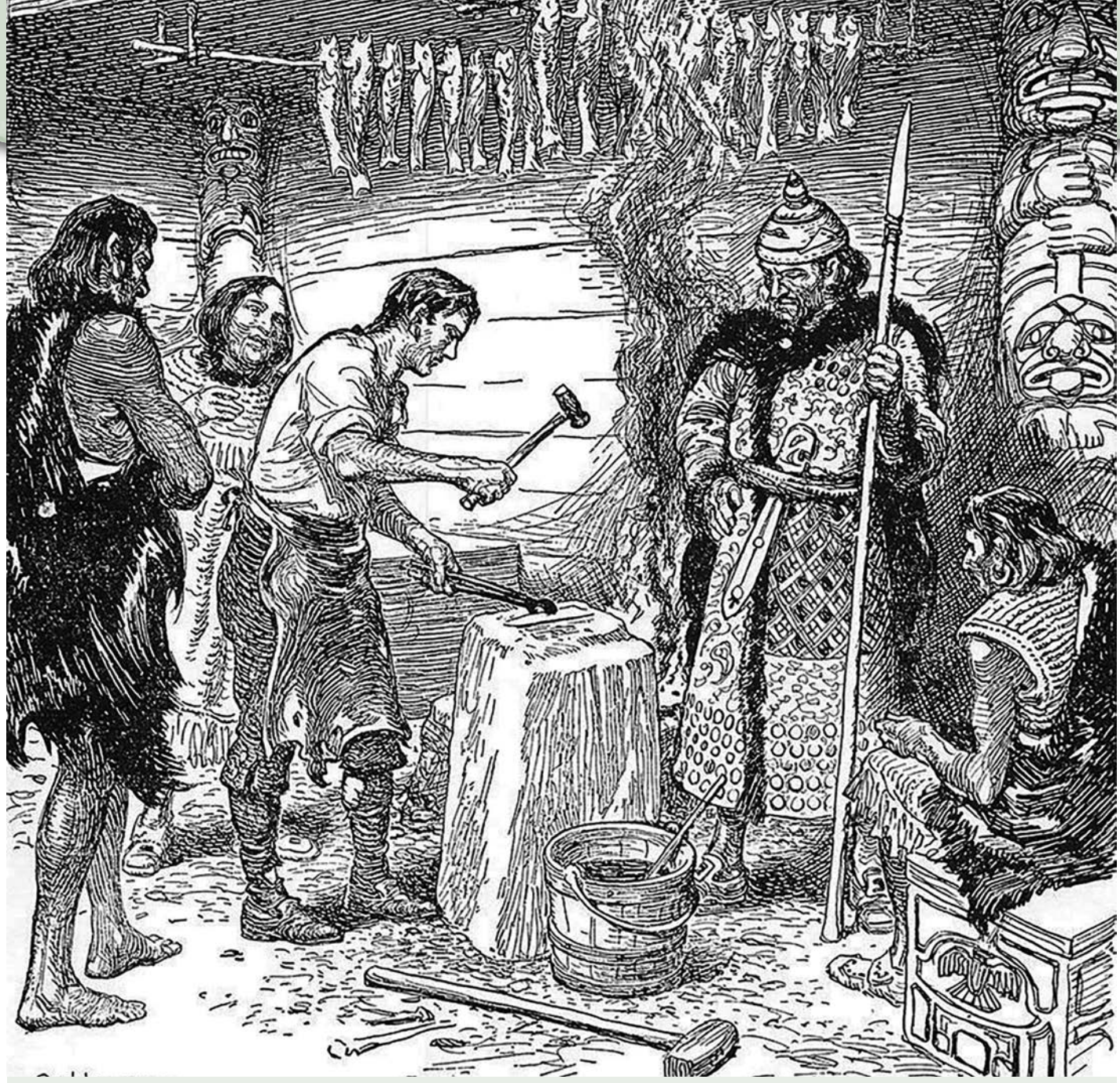
The ship *Boston* was attacked by Indians of the Nootka nation (who had about 500 warriors) in 1803 off the Pacific coast of what is today Canada. The crewmen were murdered, the ship was burned and there were only two survivors, armorer/blacksmith John R. Jewitt (1783-1821), then 19 years old, and ship sailmaker John Thompson, a man older by a generation or so. Chief (or King) Maquina spared Jewitt only because he would be a useful slave, repairing white-man weapons that the Indians had seized. The slave could also make daggers, tomahawks and fishing gear for the Nootka Indians.

Jewitt persuaded the Indians to spare the life of Thompson, about age 40 but looking older, by the ruse of claiming the man was his father, without whom he himself would no longer care to live. Maquina also reasoned Thompson would be useful in making sails for Nootka canoes. The two would remain Nootka slaves for nearly three years.

[For some reason the book *The Adventures of John Jewitt*, by John Jewitt and Robert Brown, incorrectly refers to Jewitt as the "only survivor" of the crew of the ship, though Jewitt's diaries and subsequent book discuss Thompson frequently.—Ed.]

JOHN JEWITT

The white teenager had been born in Boston—not Boston, Massachusetts as you might assume but the old Boston in England, which few Americans in the 21st century are aware of. His father was an expert blacksmith but hoped for his son to grow up as a professional; hence he sent the lad



While it was a shock losing his freedom, slave John Jewitt was treated reasonably well by his red-skinned captors, when they weren't clamoring to kill him. Luckily the chief saw value in Jewitt, pointing out to his braves that the white man had valuable skills they did not have that they could put to their own uses, as did his sailmaker "father" John Thompson. Here the young blacksmith forges a knife for the tribe.

to an elite school where Latin was taught. Jewitt hated the language and couldn't seem to learn it (which he claims was due to a speech impediment), so the father let him off the hook on Latin but soon apprenticed him to a surgeon.

Jewitt expounds on all this in a book, *Three Years Captivity Among the Savages of Nootka Sound*, which, while published in his name, was actually compiled years after his death by the scholar and botanist Dr. Robert Brown. The present book is identical except that the title has been changed to *The Adventures of John Jewitt*. The book consists mostly of a narrative written by Jewitt, 130 pages long, with a 30-page introduction by Brown, and a three-page "In Memory" preface by someone identified only as "A.J.W." explaining the death of Brown.

Dr. Robert Brown's and Jewitt's book was originally published in 1896 after Brown's death on October 26, 1895 at age 53.

John Rodgers Jewitt, born May 21, 1783, was a slave from 1803 to 1805 and died in Hartford, Connecticut on

January 7, 1821, age 37.

The book is written in a charming, old-fashioned style. Interesting examples from the beginning of Jewitt's journal are his poetic description of his first days at sea, out of sight of any land, and about his loving father's inspiring words of wisdom:

> (With much emotion.) "John, I am now going to part with you, and heaven only knows if we shall ever again meet. But in whatever part of the world you are, always bear in mind that on your own conduct will depend your success in life. Be honest, industrious, frugal and temperate, and you will not fail, in whatsoever country it may be your lot to be placed, to gain yourself friends. Let the Bible be your guide and your reliance in … that almighty Being Who knows how to bring forth good from evil and Who never deserts those who put their trust in Him."

As to the sea, Jewitt writes:

> I cannot describe my sensations, after I had recovered from the distressing effects of seasickness, on viewing the mighty ocean by which I was surrounded, bound only by the sky, while its waves, rising in mountains, seemed every moment to threaten our ruin. Manifest as is the hand of Providence in preserving its creatures from destruction, in no instance is it more so than on the great deep; for whether we consider in its tumultuary motions the watery deluge that each moment menaces to overwhelm us, the immense violence of its shocks, the little that interposes between us and death, a single plank forming our only security, which, should it unfortunately be loosened, would plunge us at once into the abyss, our gratitude ought strongly to be excited toward that superintending Deity Who in so wonderful a manner sustains our lives amid the waves.

The ship, called the *Boston*, was a U.S. one, named for Boston, Massachusetts. After stopping in Brazil for wood, water and fresh fruit, the ship proceeded around Cape Horn and reached Nootka Sound in what is now Canada on March 12, 1803. The natives acted very friendly, especially the chief, who was the first of the Indians to come on board from their canoes. The specific place was called Friendly Cove, and Captain John Salter wanted to obtain wood and water here, rather than from the "more ferocious natives" to the north. Little did he know the fate about to befall him and his crew of 25 men.

The captain unknowingly angered the chief, who concealed his rage, although Jewitt noticed it. Salter, normally an affable, hail-fellow-well-met type and diplomatic, must have gotten out of bed on the wrong side that day. Several days earlier, he had given the chief a fowling piece, which Maquina had evidently taken immediately on a duck hunt and had somehow broken.

He brought it back to the captain and complained in broken English it was a bad gun. Salter, in a bad mood and underestimating the chief's understanding of English, called the chief a liar and stupid for having broken such a fine weapon. Rather than give the chief a new gun, of which he had several thousand on board, he turned the gun over to Jewitt for repair. Salter failed to see the chief was homicidally insulted.

On March 22, with the captain planning to depart for the north the next day, the Indians attacked and killed all the white men, cutting off their heads with their own jackknives, except for Jewitt, who barely escaped being among the murdered and suffered a serious tomahawk head wound, which, he tells us in his memoir, penetrated the skull.

Jewitt tells how the subchiefs and regular braves clamored for him (and Thompson) to be immediately put to death, but were adamantly refused by Maquina. The squaws, however, were most compassionate, including Maquina's nine wives. Jewitt was able to befriend Maquina's small son, which did much to endear him to the chief.

Jewitt's captivity journal gives much information about the ways of the indigenous people, with whom he somewhat reluctantly semi-assimilated (although he and Thompson hung on to their Christian faith). Jewitt tried to learn their Wakashan language and even married a local girl, 17, the daughter of a neighboring chief, and had a son by her. He was forced to wear Nootka garb, which was untailored and which he found very cold and claimed this outfit contributed to making him sick and almost dying.

The couple set up their own home in Maquina's longhouse. Jewitt was not allowed to cut his hair and had to wear paint on his face and body as a Nootka would, being now considered one of them, although a slave. But he built beds for his little family (the chief's son having moved in with them) so they did not sleep on the dirt floor, and he insisted on cleanliness for his wife and the boy. In the end, Jewitt escaped with help from a chief from an opposing group—Machee Ulatilla, king of the Klaizzarts, a rival nation within the Nootka grouping.

Credit for his escape also goes to Capt. Samuel Hill, a trader, of the brig *Lydia*.

When he was freed, Jewitt looked like an Indian, wearing red and black paint and with green leaves stuck in his topknot, while wearing the skin of a bear.

All in all, this is a thrilling and highly informative memoir telling us much about the life and customs of the Nootka Indians of the old Northwest. ❖

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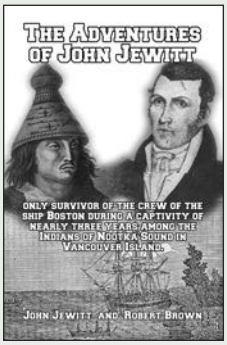
The Adventures of John Jewitt: Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston During a Captivity of Nearly Three Years Among the Indians of Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island is available from TBR for $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

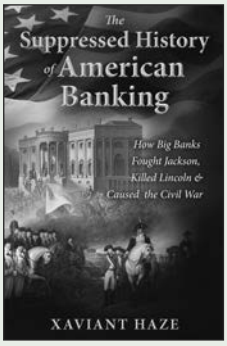
Fascinating Books on U.S. History

The Adventures of John Jewitt: Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston


The Adventures of John Jewitt
Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston during a captivity of nearly three years among the Indians of Nootka Sound in Vancouver Islands
John Jewitt and Robert Brown

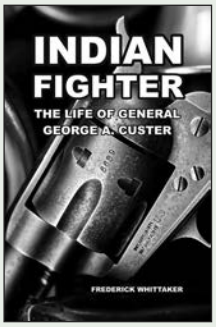
Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Brown, Ph.D. In 1803, the American ship *Boston* was attacked, seized, and burned by Nootka Indians while anchored off the Pacific Northwest Coast of what is now Canada. This journal—written by one of only two survivors of the massacre, provides a fascinating insight into the author's 28 months as a slave of the Indians, one of the few white men to endure such a lengthy ordeal and live to tell the tale. Jewitt's life was spared by the Indian chief Maquina, who realized that it was useful to have an armorer slave who could repair the European weapons which had fallen into Indian hands. Slaves were the Indians' most valuable property, and each Indian tribe kept hundreds of them. Jewitt began keeping a journal, carefully recording details about the Indians, their lifestyle, customs, and traditions. His descriptions provided anthropologists with a unique insight into early Amerindian society, while the story of his exploits and eventual escape make for a riveting adventure story. John Jewitt first went to sea in 1802 as an armorer with the *Boston*, which was supposed to be on a round-the-world trip. His journal was first published in 1807. Softcover, 168 pages, #792, ***$15***.

The Suppressed History of American Banking: How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln, and Caused the Civil War


The Suppressed History of American Banking
How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln & Caused the Civil War
Xaviant Haze

In this startling investigation into the suppressed history of America in the 1800s, Xaviant Haze reveals how the Rothschild Banking Dynasty fomented war and assassination attempts on four U.S. presidents, and how and why it began the War of 1812. Details Andrew Jackson's anti-bank presidential campaigns, his war on Rothschild agents within the government and his successful defeat of the central bank. The author explains how, after failing to regain their power politically, the Rothschilds plunged the country into the Civil War. He shows how Lincoln created a system allowing the U.S. to furnish its own money, without need for a central bank, and how this led to his assassination by a Rothschild agent. With Lincoln out of the picture, the Rothschilds were able to wipe out his money system, which plunged the country into high unemployment and recession and laid the foundation for the later formation of the Federal Reserve Bank—a banking scheme still in place today. Softcover, 240 pages, 79 B&W illustrations, #781, ***$16***.

Indian Fighter: The Life of General George A. Custer



By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's best "Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War (Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, amongst others) in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians which culminated in Custer's death at the age of 36. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, ***$30***.

The Stories of Our Pioneers

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of which we are sure you have never heard. This book is great for adults or young people. A real gem of American history. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, ***$40***.

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Unite the Right Rally 2 Fizzles in Washington

MAYBE IT WAS THE WRONG PLACE TO RALLY? Fewer than two dozen patriotic activists valiantly faced off against 20,000 neo-Bolshevik "anti-fascists." There were also hordes of policemen. For unknown reasons, few patriots showed up. Nor were any friendly spectators observed. But further smothering the white civil rights event in the nation's capital were Big Brother and local governments, and even the Metro subway administrators. We hoped to have a very uplifting report for you for this issue. Unfortunately, we can't even sugar-coat what was witnessed.

By Dave Gahary

The second Unite the Right rally in as many years took place in Washington, D.C. on August 12, exactly a year after the first rally in Charlottesville, Virginia rocked the nation. But this time, there were no torchlit processions, no vigils around Confederate monuments, no "counter-protestors" forcing cars to plow into crowds and no helicopters falling from the sky. Most importantly, however, there were no crowds … at least on the "Unite the Right 2" side.

Jason Kessler, the organizer behind both events, recently interviewed by *American Free Press* (AFP), had big plans for this year's rally, but fate had something else in store for him.

For a blow-by-blow account of what went down in the nation's capital a few weeks ago, AFP conducted an exclusive interview with one of the speakers, Charles Edward Lincoln III, who traveled from Florida to attend the event. Lincoln, a Texas native who is a longtime resident of New Orleans, graduated from Tulane University, earned his Ph.D. from Harvard and J.D. from the University of Chicago, and for the past 20 years has been promoting white civil rights, because, as he told this reporter, "I am white, and because nobody else seems to care."

> "Die, Nazi scum," they yelled at us, not knowing not one of us was a Nazi.

Lincoln was invited to last year's rally in Charlottesville and did not attend, but he did not want to miss this one. "Jason said it was specifically going to be a white civil rights rally," he told TBR, "and I felt like that had my name on it. I had to go there, as very few people ever entitle anything a white civil rights event."

The attendees were scheduled to meet at the Vienna, Virginia Metro (subway) station. "It's not in the middle of nowhere, but you can see the middle from there; it's way outside of Washington, D.C.," Lincoln explained. "I actually got there before anybody … and his group arrived about an hour or so after," he said. "Yet it was only like the first 20 people, and he was expecting around 200 to 400."

After the small group went through the turnstiles in the Vienna Metro station, Kessler got a phone call. "The D.C. Metro was going to force us to leave, and we couldn't wait for anybody, and there would only be one train … reserved for us," he recounted. "As the group we were, even with press, we could only fill up one car out of this seven-car train."

Although bucolic Vienna is almost 20 miles due west of Washington, they weren't taking any chances.

"The scene in Vienna was sort of a premonition of what was going to be the scene in Washington," Lincoln explained. "There were hundreds and

hundreds of cops: Fairfax County Sheriff's Office, local police, I guess from Vienna, and there were both horse-mounted and bicycle-mounted police, circling around, at least a dozen squad cars, at this very isolated Metro station."

While he was waiting for the rest of the group to arrive, Lincoln queried some of the Metro people: "'Well, is this is an unusual day, or do you always have this many people around here?' They said it was pretty unusual; they had never seen anything like that in their entire lives."

On the train headed to the Foggy Bottom Station, he took notice of its passengers. "There were probably around 50 or 60 people in the subway car, but most of them were, I think, press, from all over the world: Japan, Germany, Reuters, several U.S.," said Lincoln. "I didn't really recognize anybody except Jason, and none of the people that I knew who were supposed to be there was actually there. It was a very surreal thing," he continued, "because the press [was] filming every second, and they were asking pointed, leading, somewhat hostile questions about slavery, race [etc]."

Arriving at the Foggy Bottom station in Washington, Lincoln was in for a shock. "I really started laughing … because for … 20 people … there must've been a thousand cops if there was one," he explained. "It looked like they had created a police cordon, all along the streets that we were going to be marching on, or walking on, almost arm-to-arm; certainly, police barricades every inch of the way."

If the police presence shocked him, what came next was even more surreal. "There appeared to be tens of thousands of protesters, 85% white, maybe 5% black and 10% brown. I had never, ever, seen anything like that in my life," he said,

No friendly faces were in the crowds. "There were no people … who supported us, that's for sure," he said. "There was no diversity of opinion on the opposite side of the police barricade. There were only people against us."

"I stopped laughing and I thought, 'Wow, somebody is making a tremendous deal out of this. This is incredibly important to somebody, to make us look small.' And then I got to feeling [that] there are all these people who have no idea who any of us are; they certainly don't know any of our lives or how we came to be there, or why we're there, or even what we're talking or what we're going to be talking about, but they hate us—they hate us. And they think it's so important that they're messing up a very nice summer Sunday by coming down to say how much they hate us."

> "Then we were in the police vans and back in Vienna before it was to even start.

Preparing for their march to Lafayette Park, they were greeted by screams of "'Die, Nazi scum! Die, Nazi scum!' … We marched … six or eight, maybe 10 blocks, through Washington, D.C., while the thousands there to greet them kept screaming, 'Die, Nazi scum! No place for hate! No ICE! No borders! No U.S.A. Fascist state!'"

Although they were vastly outnumbered, the police had prepared well, unlike in Charlottesville.

"Did any of the protesters approach you or any of the people in a threatening manner?" TBR asked

"There was not even the tiniest possibility of any attack, any contact between us and antifa or other protesters at all," said Lincoln. "At the beginning, I smiled and laughed and waved," he said, "and after a while the heat started getting to me, and I started wilting and didn't wave or smile quite as much."

When they finally made it to Lafayette Park, they were shunted to a small corner of the park. "There were … about 18 or 20 horse-mounted police inside Lafayette Park," Lincoln explained. "For a while we just sat around and waited because there was this idea that these other people would be joining us; they never did."

Seeing that no one else was joining them, Kessler began talking, followed by Lincoln and a few other speakers. And then it was over.

"We were all herded into police vans and taken away," said Lincoln. "There was no reverse parade; they just wanted us out of there."

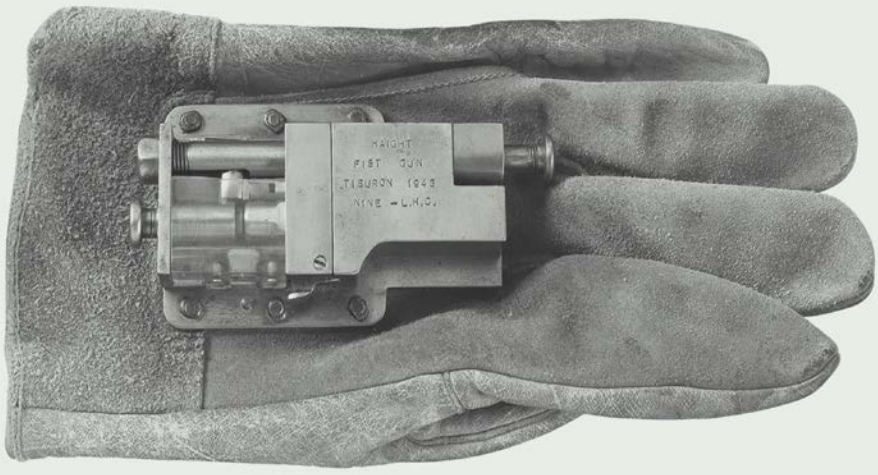
As the event was supposed to begin at 5:30 p.m., and Kessler accepted the order from the D.C. Metro Police to leave at 2:15 p.m., it had very little chance of success. "We got on the train between 2:15 and 2:30," explained Lincoln, "and we were in Washington certainly by a little before 3 o'clock. We took our little eight- or 10-block walk [that] took about half an hour. We probably had one hour in the park, and then we were in the police vans and back on the train and back in Vienna before 5:30, before it was supposed to start. As one of the websites put it, 'It ended before it was supposed to begin'."

Lincoln summed up his thoughts with a prescient warning. "I think that really we've got to think hard about the relationship between security and freedom," he said. "Benjamin Franklin said, 'Anyone who trades freedom for security will end up with neither.' And I think that's what we saw here." ❖

A Short History of the Haight Shooting Glove

If you've watched Quentin Tarantino's movie *Inglourious Basterds*[1], you may remember the scene where two German guards are killed by means of guns hidden in American soldiers' gloves. Hard to believe, but this weapon was actually produced in a small series by a Pennsylvania gunmaker on behalf of the U.S. Navy.

By Michael Heidler



A photograph of the Haight fist gun. Though it was designed for the U.S. Navy Seabees, its design lent itself to possible use as a concealed weapon of assassination, though, as far as we know, it was never actually used for that purpose.

Unusual weapons are often shrouded in legend, connected to secret services and their agents. Such is the case of the "glove gun" brought to public attention in the popular 2009 movie *Inglourious Basterds* from director Quentin Tarantino. False information spreads quickly, and so today most publications attribute the weapon to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In reality, however, the "glove gun" has as little to do with the OSS as with any other intelligence service. It was intended neither for covert operations nor for assassinations, but simply as a weapon of self-defense for the Seabees construction battalion of the U.S. Navy.

The idea for this shooting glove came from Stanley Martyn Haight. Born in 1896 in Columbus, Nebraska, Haight attended the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. After his successful graduation in 1918, he first served on the protected cruiser USS *New Orleans*, which escorted convoys on their way to Europe. Haight's career eventually brought him aboard other ships, while he also earned the Master of Science in electrical engineering.

In 1937, Haight became commanding officer of the destroyer USS *Alden* where he earned the nickname "Madman Haight" because of his recklessness. In the early hours of 11 December 1937, the ocean liner SS *President Hoover* struck a reef near the north coast of Kasho-to (Taiwan) during a typhoon and ran aground. Because of the proximity to the Japanese and the tense situation, the USS *Alden* and another destroyer were immediately dispatched from Manila to assist. Due to the urgency of the situation, the ship set sail before Lieutenant Commander Haight, as well as other officers, boarded the ship for departure. An amphibious aircraft from the Asiatic Fleet's utility unit brought Haight out to his ship and landed nearby, but rough sea conditions prevented a boat's coming alongside the aircraft to pick him up. Haight, who had been a member of the Marine Academy's swimming team, dove into the water and swam to one of his ship's motor whaleboats so he could be brought aboard his ship and resume command. In August 1940, Haight was given command of

the Naval Net Depot in Tiburon, California, where he was responsible for the 7-mile-long, 6,000-ton anti-submarine net blocking the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

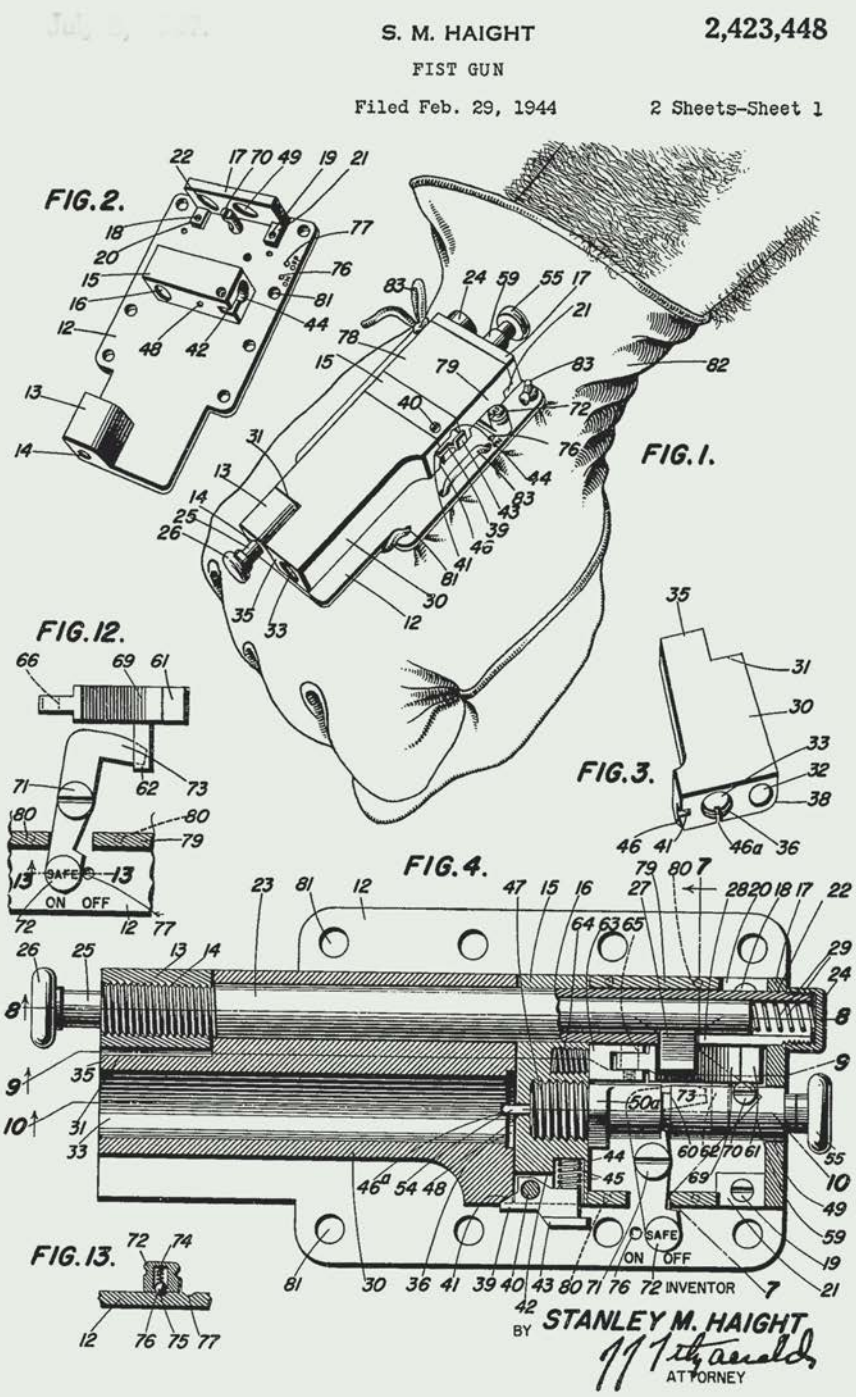
It is not known when exactly Haight came up with the idea for a shooting glove device, but it was during his time in Tiburon that he began the first tangible work on it. On 29 July 1943 he contacted the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance and was allowed to submit handmade prototypes shortly thereafter. They were chambered for a .410 shotgun shell. One known example of these weapons is marked with "Haight / Fist-Gun / Tiburon 1943 / Nine–L.H.C." Haight's idea seemed to have attracted a great deal of attention, and so the bureau forwarded one device directly to gunmaker R.F. Sedgley Inc. in Philadelphia. This company already had good contacts with authorities and had already developed some unusual weapons including fountain-pen guns, billy clubs with tear gas, line-throwing devices and signal guns. On August 10 representatives of both the bureau and the company met to discuss possible production.

Several demonstrations and shooting trials using prototypes, some of them under Capt. Haight's supervision, showed the basic usability of the weapon, but also a need for some improvements. During the testing of various activities and movements, the weapon on the glove had fired unintentionally several times, an incident that could have fatal consequences and had to be eliminated as soon as possible. Thus, on August 27 the Bureau of Ordnance wrote to Haight that he had to attach a better safety to the weapon. The letter was entitled "Fist Gun for Hand to Hand Combat."

At the end of August, the R.F. Sed-

Build for your NAVY!
R. MUCHLEY
PENNA ART WPA
ENLIST!
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS, ELECTRICIANS ETC.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO YOUR NEAREST RECRUITING STATION
U.S. NAVY– BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS

Though most people believe that life as a U.S. Navy Seabee in a "CB" construction battalion was not a dangerous job, the reverse is actually true. At first the Navy had employed as many as 70,000 independent contractors. These civilians were not allowed to actually pick up a weapon and fight off attackers as they might be deemed guerrilla fighters if captured, and not offered the protections afforded uniformed soldiers. Seabees were employed in all theaters of the war and at times were constructing defense works and other projects within mere yards of enemy positions. Above, a recruitment poster for the Seabees, who were the best-paid warriors in the U.S. military during WWII.



Above are shown the patent blueprints for the Haight fist gun, invented by Stanley Haight. It was originally designed for U.S. Navy Seabees so that they would have some defense against attack while the Seabees were building fortifications close to enemy lines. In the end, the usefulness of the weapon was questioned, as it took a lot of force to fire the gun, only one round could be discharged and reloading the weapon was a bit cumbersome. Haight retired from the Navy as a rear admiral and was the recipient of the Silver Star.

gley company made preparations for the production of a first small batch of 25 pieces in consultation with the Bureau of Ordnance. According to company Vice President A. H. Gregory, the weapons should be similar to the prototype, but with a few changes conceived by Sedgley: The caliber was changed to .38 Smith & Wesson, the safety was modified, all unnecessary weight was eliminated, the cover made of transparent plastic was replaced by a metal one and a manual extractor was installed. The idea of a multi-shot weapon was rejected. The glove sizes of the series were divided as follows: 15 times size 9, five times size 10 and five times size 8. Sedgley accepted to be paid only the actual labor cost plus 125% overhead and no fixed profit.

The order was executed quite quickly. The weapons bear the mark "R.F. Sedgley, Inc. / U.S. Navy / Property" and the "S in a circle" manufacturer's mark, as well as a serial number. Capt. Haight received the weapon with the serial number 14 for review and examination. On 27 January 1944, he confirmed the receipt in a letter to the Bureau of Ordnance. He also wrote that the example exactly corresponds to his prototype, except for the firing pin and the trigger mechanism. He was not happy about it, for he believed that the Navy's safety concerns had eliminated the most desirable innovations of his design, namely the easy firing of the weapon when pressing it against a resistance (e.g., the adversary).

Haight had retested the weapon himself, using a duffle bag filled with rags, and he felt that it took too much force to cause it to fire. He suggested a revision of the mechanism by himself. Apart from that, he had great doubts as to whether the device was suitable for the intended use as a self-defense weapon at all. However, its reworking would make it possible to fire the weapon in one of three ways: active impact against

a resistance, passive pressure against the weapon or pressing the trigger with a finger of the other hand.

At this time, however, the Bureau of Ordnance was no longer willing to make any changes, as the planning for serial production had long been in progress. Already in August, immediately after the prototype was received, Sedgley had begun to prepare the drawings, as can be noted in the correspondence in which Sedgley asks for numbers for the drawings already completed. The changes perceived by Haight as disadvantageous should have already been incorporated into it since the model designation was "Model C." After receipt of the numbers, Sedgley, on 1 September 1943, transmitted the finished drawings Nos. 422080 and 422084, entitled "Hand Firing Mechanism, Mark II, Cal. 38 Special" to the Bureau of Ordnance. After the first small series, the caliber seemed to have been changed from .38 S&W to .38 Special.

Although Sedgley had so far carried out all the work satisfactorily, the Bureau of Ordnance intended to procure the serial production devices through a competitive contract. In the middle of 1944, the drawings and specifications were sent to various companies. Sedgley himself was also allowed to submit an offer. Three other names were found in the remaining records: American Machine & Foundry Co., Brooklyn (New York), Tudor Industries Corporation, New York, and Beckwith Manufacturing Co., New Hampshire. At least from the American Machine & Foundry Company the offer of August 1944 was retained: The "Hand Firing Mechanism, Mark 2" should be produced in lots of 1,000 pieces. Each lot for the price of $33,691. The drawings 422080, 422081, 422083, 422084, 423483 and 423484 and the Ordnance Specification 3371 served as the basis for production.

Interestingly, the offer carries the note "Contract request prepared," but to date there is nothing known about production at a company other than Sedgley. It seems as if the Navy wanted to award a major contract, but then suddenly, for reasons not yet known, took a step away from it. Apart from the first series of 25 pieces, only a very small number of additional weapons were then produced. These are marked with "Handfiring / Mechanism-MK-2." and the "S in a circle" manufacturer's mark. Not all of them got a serial number. The still-existing devices are mainly attached to gloves for the right hand. Since the gloves differ in nature, it is conceivable that some devices were delivered without gloves or were later replaced.

Unfortunately, the few surviving records do not allow any conclusions to be drawn about the number of pieces produced and their use. What is certain, however, is that the "Fist Gun" was purely a self-defense weapon and so far, no connections to any secret services have been proven. From the very beginning, all the documents were only classified as "confidential," like so many others under war conditions. And even this classification was removed in early 1944. In February of that same year, Haight filed an application for a patent of the "Fist Gun," which was then issued on 8 July 1947 (No. 2,423,448).

The actual usefulness of this invention in a case of emergency is controversial, especially since only one round could be fired and reloading was a bit cumbersome. The weapon should have been distributed to construction workers and boat crews to fend off ambush attacks by Japanese soldiers that were often hiding in the jungle. The shooting glove sounded like a good idea. To the Navy, the glove appeared less obstructive (and probably also cheaper) than a pistol in a holster. However, those affected often saw it differently. One of the still-existing glove guns belonged to a naval worker, who had sent the device home unused and instead organized an M1911 semi-automatic pistol.

Stanley Haight did not have much time to be concerned with his invention. In October 1944, the Battle of Leyte (Philippines) was in full swing. When the regular beachmaster was incapacitated, Haight was detached from his command as transport division commander and ordered to assume the duties of group beachmaster. His leadership in reorganizing and directing both the shore and beach parties in the area, together with rounding up the mechanical equipment necessary, restored the situation and were principally responsible for the success of the mission.

For his accomplishments he was awarded the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit. Haight retired with the rank of rear admiral and passed away in Afton, Wyoming, on 20 May 1975. He is buried at the cemetery of the Marine Academy in Annapolis. ❖

ENDNOTE:

1 *Inglorious Basterds* is an absolutely awful, gratuitously violent anti-German movie in which Allied "heroes" assassinate alleged German war criminals, but it is the only one we know of where a shooting glove is used.—Ed.

Michael Heidler is a historian and WWII armaments expert. He is the author of *German Secret Armament Codes Until 1945*, an amazingly detailed book on the subject. Covers the manufacturer codes, explosives codes, the manufacturers and subcontractors, abbreviations, number codes, letter codes, LDO -numbers for medals and insignias and the RZM numbers for NSDAP and SS equipment—just about any German code you might be looking for. If you are a researcher or trying to authenticate a gun, this book is invaluable. Contact the author to order the book at GGBuch@web.de.

Ronald Reagan and the Militarization of Space

Should the United States begin making space a battleground? Here is a discussion of the financial, ethical and human risks.

By S.T. Patrick

As President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev sat across from each other for four hours on October 12, 1986, both realized that they were tiptoeing closer to the precipice of history. But the cliff that was nuclear disarmament was dangerously steep, and both balked at taking the giant leap for peace. What stood in the way were the Reagan administration's preparations for a space-based, anti-nuclear shield. Administration officials called it the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Critics called it Star Wars.

The Reykjavik Summit was held on Iceland's scenic seaside at the former French consulate called the Höfði House. The two leaders had met in Geneva in 1985. No major agreements were signed in Switzerland, but the importance of the Geneva Summit resides in the willingness of both leaders to discuss general positions, feel each other out personally, and most importantly, meet again. Reykjavik was their second such summit. Contrary to Geneva, the issues at Reykjavik were clear. The commanding leaders at the helm of the Cold War's two superpowers sought a world free of nuclear weapons.

U.S.-SOVIET DISARMAMENT

Months earlier, Gorbachev had proposed eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. While at Reykjavik, he had agreed to rid the Soviet Union of all nuclear weapons within ten years.[1] This would affect both countries, as each maintained advantages in its own distinct weaponry (America in cruise missiles, the USSR in ballistic missiles).

> "Reagan & Gorbachev were prepared to denuclearize the world before SDI came up.

The Soviet leader had not liked the American delegation's confusing use of language in the agreement and wondered aloud why all nuclear weapons could not be eliminated? "It would be fine with me if we eliminated all nuclear weapons," Reagan responded.[2]

While Reagan really did mean that he wanted a world without nuclear weapons, this was not synonymous with the desires of his military command. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were heavily invested in the building of the MX and Trident II ballistic missiles.[3] For Congress to approve the extortionate costs quoted by the defense industry, the possibility of barring or even banning all nuclear weapons had to be off the table. If Reagan had gone to Iceland hoping to build a nuclear-free world, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had waited, hoping the summit would fail. Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had urged Reagan not to submit a zero ballistics proposal to Gorbachev.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had also "discreetly and confidentially" urged Reagan to scale back the nuclear concessions.[4] Thatcher, Reagan's most trusted global ally, had Reagan's ear in a way that no other world leader did. In return, Reagan had Thatcher's back.

BREAKDOWN IN ICELAND

Gorbachev insisted that SDI be confined to the laboratory, that it remain scientific theory. It was the dawn of the video game age, and Gorbachev wanted Star Wars to ex-

Star Wars Threatens Denuclearization

Despite the congeniality exhibited by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva Summit in 1985, the Reykjavik Summit of 1986 ended on a tense note. After Gorbachev continued to plead that Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research be confined only to a laboratory, Reagan, angry and exasperated, stood up and left the summit. The Soviet Union had been willing to stay an extra day; Reagan was not willing. When the negotiations to end nuclear weaponry fell through, Reagan made the dramatic exit of a former actor. He and Gorbachev animatedly talked through the American's final exit. Some historians today claim Reagan's grand exit was more Hollywood than anger, but there was clearly the impasse of SDI that was not going to get resolved in Iceland.

ist only as a thing of fantasy for scientists and engineers to academically debate. If the president could convince a Democratic Congress to fund research into an unproven idea at the cost of billions of dollars, the premiere Soviet leader was not going to squawk. What the American and Soviet delegations both knew, but never confirmed to one another, was that the Soviet Union would never be able to match that kind of uncontrolled spending—not on an idea, not on anything, not in 1986.

The Soviet national income growth rate had decreased every two decades since the 1920s. By the mid-1980s, the war in Afghanistan had taken its toll on the Soviet economy, and by 1989, the economy would be only half the size of the U.S.[5]

Gorbachev pushed Reagan to confine SDI to laboratories, Reagan balked, Gorbachev insisted, Reagan became angry. Reagan forcefully repeated that he had stated "again and again that SDI wasn't a bargaining chip."[6] Reagan promised Gorbachev that he would inform the Soviets if the Americans found that SDI was practical and feasible. When Gorbachev told Reagan he didn't believe that the Americans would share their SDI research with other nations, Reagan's intensity increased.

In his 1990 autobiography, *An American Life*, Reagan would write about that moment of anger with the Soviet leader that he had at Geneva found so amiable.[7] "I realized he had brought me to Iceland with one purpose: to kill the Strategic Defense Initiative," Reagan said.

Gorbachev continued to plead for SDI's confinement; Reagan kept asking Gorbachev to just "give (him) this one thing."[8] Neither man budged. Reagan, frustrated, closed his briefing book and stood up to face the door. "This meeting is over," he said.

While the summit at Reykjavik would eventually lead to the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, it felt to the world like the summit had been a failure.

How important was the SDI to President Reagan? In a televised speech the day after he had returned from Iceland, the president told the American public that he had gone to

This cartoon ridiculed Ronald Reagan's SDI concept, mostly for the massive cost of the program.

Reykjavik "determined that everything was negotiable except two things: our freedom and our future." It was promising political spin, the kind that Reagan, the former actor, had mastered. But did this mean that America's future existence and all of its freedoms were now solely dependent on a space-based defense plan that might not even work?

If anyone looked beyond the plastic patriotism that so defined political rhetoric in the Eighties, then yes, it could have meant just that—and that would have been a ludicrous statement. But this was a scant four years after Reagan had deemed the USSR "the evil empire" and three years after the Russians had boycotted the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Reagan had just chosen to stand up and storm out rather than to succumb. In a New York Times/CBS poll taken the week after the summit, respondents were asked if they approved of how Reagan handled the Soviets. His approval rating jumped 11 points to 72%.[9]

RISE OF THE SDI

Two weeks after wowing the National Association of Evangelicals with his political sermon about the Russian empire of "evil," Reagan addressed the nation about national security and defense. In fact, the president was making the case for being defensive. "The United States does not start fights; we will never be the aggressor," he said.[10] This was two years before Geneva and three years prior to Reykjavik. The case was made on this evening that enacting a nuclear freeze would lock into place a Soviet advantage that Reagan argued America had failed to match. To not "restore our military strength," he argued, would be to send a "sign of decline."

"Wouldn't it be better to save lives than to avenge them?" Reagan rhetorically asked. "Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are."[11]

The idea—which Reagan called a "formidable, technical task, one that may not be accomplished before the end of this century"—was to construct a missile defense system in space. This was not a project for the future. It would begin on the night the speech was delivered.

"Tonight we're launching an effort which holds the promise of changing the course of human history," Reagan said.

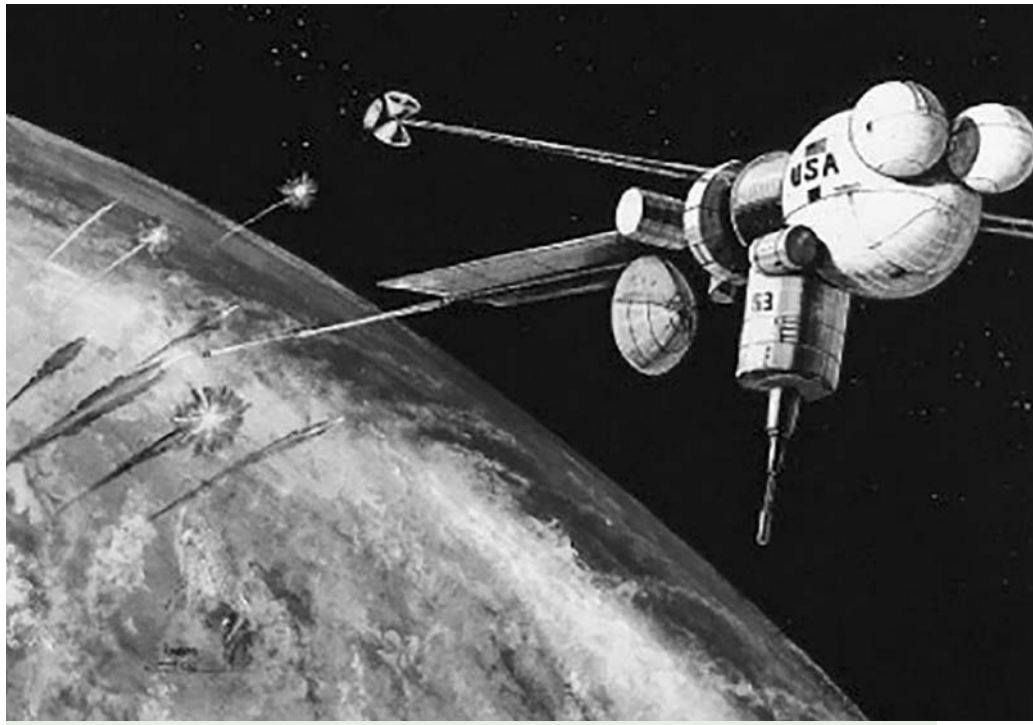
Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger wrote later that the idea was not a new one for Reagan. As governor of California, Reagan had ex-

pressed to Weinberger, then chairman of the California Republican Party, that the fortification of American defenses should focus more on the defensive rather than the offensive strategies.[12] If House speaker Tip O'Neill (D-MA) had opposed every recent offensive buildup (e.g., the MX ballistic missile project), maybe he could be convinced to support defensive strategies. Reagan was eternally hopeful, even when he had forgotten or had ignored the entrenched state of partisan politics.

The challenge was great, bordering on highly improbable. Ballistic missiles moved at speeds too high to be intercepted with then-existing technology; because targets could be anywhere in the United States, the locations for interceptor placement were educated guesses. These existing systems also operated like nets—a certain percentage of projectiles would be nabbed, diverted, or destroyed. In a nuclear war, this would still mean potential deaths totaling in the millions.

Through 1983, the main strategy for deterrence was pinned on the fear of mutually-assured destruction (MAD). Humanity was trusting that its fellow human beings didn't want to die. If one country launched, its enemy would launch. Then, best case scenario, it's a short-term mathematics game of destruction and death. Worst-case scenario, the nuclear fallout spreads globally and makes the environment unlivable. MAD was destined to fail the next time leaders threw rational thinking or human life to the wind. The policy was favored by John Foster Dulles, President Eisenhower's secretary of state. Eisenhower threatened the Soviets with "massive retaliation" if offensive moves were made. President Kennedy softened the tone and prettied up the rhetoric, but he still went to the brink of nuclear war with Soviet ships in October 1962.

Historian H.W. Brands wrote, "The Soviets had declined to test the American resolve in these cases. But skeptics wondered whether this was simply dumb luck, and no one believed it was indefinitely repeatable."[13]



This illustration depicts the basic idea behind the Strategic Defense Initiative. Missiles would be destroyed by lasers from space before they could reach their intended targets. It was predicted that the technology needed to accomplish this feat on the most basic level was decades away from 1983. SDI never came to fruition, as future presidents never shared Reagan's enthusiasm for the plan.

LOST IN A WORLD OF FANTASY

When Reagan announced the start of the new defensive strategy, critics almost immediately blasted the project as "Star Wars," a term the Hoover Institution credits to the staff of Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-MA).[14] They argued that the project would amount to nothing more than welfare for the defense industry and expensively empty promises for the American taxpayer. If our lives and our futures depended on a project that may never exist, what chance do we have of survival anyway? It was pure fantasy, opponents scoffed. Would Yoda be the next secretary of state?

In his memoirs, Reagan described the hesitations of his own staff: "Some of my advisors, including a number at the Pentagon, did not share this dream. They couldn't conceive of it. They said that a nuclear-free world was unattainable and it would be dangerous for us even if it were possible; some even claimed nuclear war was 'inevitable' and we had to prepare for this reality. They tossed around macabre jargon about 'throw weights' and 'kill ratios' as if they were talking about baseball scores."[15]

Richard Pearle could never be described as a dove, yet his skepticism also turned to Eighties pop culture as he described SDI as "the product of millions of American teenagers putting quarters into video machines." Reagan had to begin questioning himself when his closest confidant, wife Nancy, questioned the new initiative and begged him "not to push Star Wars at the expense of the poor and dispossessed."Even Prime Minister Thatcher was distressed. "Ron, it will make you look

like you are going to launch a first strike," she told her presidential ally.[16]

FATE OF THE STARS

By the end of the Reagan years in January 1989, support had waned in part due to mass skepticism from the scientific community. President George H.W. Bush had also found it increasingly difficult to push intense, Cold War mega-strategies as the Berlin Wall came down, glasnost and perestroika moved through the new Russian government and the decade of the Nineties brought other global concerns to the table. The election of Democrat Bill Clinton in 1992 meant that America would refocus its missile defenses on theater ballistic missiles. Star Wars was all but dead, billions spent, very little accomplished. Republicans would later argue that SDI had been a success in that it challenged Gorbachev to maintain a U.S.-level of defense spending. When he found that he could not, Gorbachev realized that he had to take the Soviet Union in another direction. He had to open it up to greater levels of democracy and capitalism. Liberal historians argue that the Soviet Union was a sinking ship long before Gorbachev; he just helmed its last stage of drowning, a fate which would have happened with or without SDI.

TRUMP IN SPACE

In August 2018, Vice Mike President Pence outlined a new branch of the military that would be called the Space Force. Space Force, which would be a sixth military branch, was announced before a skeptical audience of senior defense department leaders and military commanders.[17] It would be commanded by a four-star general and would need funding from the 2020 fiscal budget. The plan would require the recruiting of "space experts" who would be trained and used as "space warfighting professionals."

The purpose of Space Force was later outlined by Defense Secretary Jim Mattis who said, "We are in complete alignment with the president's concern about protecting our assets in space."

Today, President Donald Trump has resuscitated Ronald Reagan's idea of militarizing space. Whether it is ethical or financially affordable is at the core of the debate.

The state line, once again, as it was regarding SDI, is about protecting vital assets. With SDI, it was lives. With Space Force, the assets are more generally labeled.

The similarities between Space Force and SDI are that the opponents scoffed, the projects would require both technological breakthroughs and massive defense spending and the president proposing the venture into space is someone whose mental faculties are often questioned by political opponents. One thing should be hard to wrangle with, even for proponents: The idea is to further weaponize space. When there is no more Earth to fight for, we will again look toward the stars. ❖

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11 *Ibid.*, pg. 415.

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S.T. Patrick holds a B.A. degree in mass communications (journalism), a B.S. in secondary education (social studies/history), and a minor in political science. He is a graduate of Southeast Missouri State University. After spending close to 10 years teaching international baccalaureate and advanced placement history, he decided to start his own website and radio show dedicated to looking at alternative views of history, religion, politics, sociology and culture. He is now the editor-in-chief of Midnight Writer News and the host of the "Midnight Writer News Show" (see more at www.MidnightWriterNews.com), a show which features the leading alternative historical and conspiratorial authors working today. Patrick is also currently writing for American Free Press newspaper. He can be emailed at STPatrickAFP@gmail.com.

Just in from TBR Book Club . . .

Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

It would be shameful if the U.S. government turned its back on one captured American. But between the Russian civil war, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Cold War, as many as 30,000 American soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and civilians were knowingly abandoned by this country's leaders. Inside *Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed,* longtime author and researcher Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. You can decide for yourself whether these were the right actions. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned Americans, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. The Barnes Review is proud to publish the first edition of this important book. Softcover, 89 pages, #812, *$15.*

A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History

Fort Sumter Has Been Fired Upon by the Rebs! Remember the Battleship *Maine*! Unarmed Passenger Liner Sunk by German U-Boat! December 7, 1941: A Day That Will Live in Infamy! North Vietnam Attacks U.S. Vessel in Gulf of Tonkin! Arab Terrorists Take Down the Twin Towers! All of these events and the ensuing inflammatory mainstream media headlines and news coverage were used as rallying cries to push a predominantly pro-peace nation toward war. But could these events have been prevented? Did they occur the way we were told? A bigger question is, "what if the causes of these events and the media propaganda barrage were all scripted by the Deep State? Information exists today that sheds doubt upon the official narratives on many events in U.S. history. The ones listed above are but a few of the false-flag, Deep State weirdness perpetrated against the American people. In *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags and Other Strange Events in American History*, Revisionist author Clint Lacy examines the official narratives of each of these events (and more) and then provides information that contradicts the official story, proving that we, as citizens, need to be ever vigilant, refusing to accept without independent investigation any scenario the Deep State foists upon us. Softcover, 195 pages, #819, *$22.*

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The Story of the Nations: Hungary—in Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Times

Written by Arminius Vanbery in 1887, here is the history of Hungary up until that point, written without the poison of political correctness. Covers the country and the people of Hungary, the various nationalities, Hungary before the occupation of the Magyars, Panonia and Dacia, the Marcommani, the Huns, the Avars, Nimrod, the Seven Dukes, Bajan, Svatopluk, Arpad, Berengar, Duke Geyza, shamanism, baptism of Stephen, Christianity, Stahlweissenburg, Conrad, the House of Arpad, the Golden Bull, alliance with Austria, the Anjous in Hungary, Charles Robert, depredations of the Czechs, Otto's march, Zach family, Louis the Great, Andrew, Charles, Sigismund, Kont, Bajazet, John Hunyadi's legacy, Simon Kemeny, Turkish invasion, Capistrano, King Matthias, the Black Troop, the disastrous Battle of Mohacs, Corvinus, the Peasant War, sack of Buda, rout of the Turks, Catholicism vs. Protestantism, Austrian rule, Bethlan, Transylvania, Kurucz, Maria Theresa. social revolution, Emperor Joseph II, war against the Turks, Leopold II, Hungarian independence, retribution, Hungarian Academy of Science, constitution, Szechneyi, Kossuth, Sebs, Croatians and Wallachs, formation of a modern state, much more. Softcover, 50 illustrations, 453 pages, #822, *$25.*

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Written by Hjalmar H. Boyesen in 1895, here is the history of Norway, written without the poison of political correctness. Covers the country's geography and the people of Norway, the first Norsemen, the Aryan migrations, early tribes, the Viking Age, Scandinavian kinship, Sigfrid, Godfrey the Hunter, Hastings stratagem, Ragnar, Asgeir, Rörik, Thorgisl, Olaf the White, Vikings in England, Simeon's account, Halfdan the Swarthy, the Yngling race, Aun the Old, Sigurd Hjort, Erik Eimundsson, Harold's vow, Earl Ragnvald, Gyda, Duke Rollo, Kveld-Ulf, Queen Ragnhild, Guttorm Sindre, Haakon, Gunhild, Erik Blood Axe, Egil, Berg-Anund, legislative reforms, first Christians, Agvaldsness, death of Haakon, Harold Blue-Tooth, Earl Erick, peasant revolt, Kark, Olaf Tryggvesson, Astrid's flight, Olaf sold for a ram, Russia, Thore Hjort, Earl Sigvalde, Bjarne Herjulfsson, Leif Eriksson sails to Vinland, Olaf the Saint, Earl Sweyn, Sweyn Alfifasson, Magnus the Good, Harold Hard-Ruler, Olaf the Quiet, Magnus Haroldsson, Magnus Barefoot, Haakon Magnusson, Sigurd the Crusader, Olaf Magnusson, Magnus the Blind, Harol Gille, Haakon the Broad-Shouldered, Magnus Erlingsson, Sverre Sigundsson, Haakon Sverrosson, independence, Kalmar Union, Napoleonic wars, the modern era up to the 1870s with most pages dedicated to Norwegian history through 1817. Softcover, 50 illustrations, 556 pages, #821, *$25.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CARIBBEAN ATLANTIS

While waiting for my next issue of TBR to arrive, I've gotten into the habit of re-reading past issues. In the March/April 2002 issue, in the "History You May Have Missed" section, was an item that really interested me. In a press release from Havana dated May 14, 2001, Soviet-born oceanic engineer Paulina Zelitsky, president of Canadian-based Advance Digital Communications, detected what they described as a "sunken city" off the west coast of Cuba that included pyramids, roads and buildings. This discovery was made by the research vessel *Ulises*.

It's now been 17 years since this discovery was made. I am sure that by this time this research team has made more detailed scans of the alleged sunken city. What type of architecture was it? Where does it fit into history? Could it be remnants of Atlantis? What type of building material was used and what kept the structures from crumbling?

Could TBR check this out?

Jim Adams
Ohio

[Thanks for your letter. TBR is always interested in these kinds of discoveries. In the past year, we did begin carrying a book by Andrew Collins entitled *Atlantis in the Caribbean and the Comet That Changed the World*. It is the contention of the author that some ancient civilization had built sophisticated megalithic structures in the Caribbean and that this culture was decimated by a comet strike that brought on the Younger Dryas ice age, possibly forcing the builders to other lands. They then influenced those cultures in many ways. The book is 528 pages and is available from TBR Book Club for just $20.—Ed.]

HIDING REAL HISTORY

I must comment on Pat Shannan's article about fake news and the Moon landing in the May/June 2017 edition of TBR. I have a large library and I looked up articles on the Moon landing. It is my opinion that the only reason to spread any doubt about the Moon landing is because it was a white accomplishment. To say otherwise would merely show ignorance of our past greatness. Already on the History Channel, all of our technology comes from "ancient aliens," to hear them tell it. A movie was put out recently about the black women who made the space program possible. After those of us who saw it and lived it pass on to Valhalla, a breaking news story will come out about how Neil Armstrong had a black grandmother or his great-uncle was a holocaust survivor. I no longer subscribe to *Discover* magazine. They did "research" on Kennewick man and came to the conclusion that he was an American Indian. His skull looked "white" because of the environment! That's why Bill Clinton had the Army Corps of Engineers drop 172 tons of rock on the bones and then plant trees one foot apart all over the area.

Also, just another comment. Donald Trump is no savior—no "great white hope." He has done exactly what Hillary would have done on many issues.

Poet Gambrell
Tennessee

THE CIVIL WAR & THE ROTHSCHILDS

The Southern slave states during the War Between the States formed a cruel slave government using Negro slavery to develop their plantations. Just how did the South dominate these Negro people? Well, a very rich Jew named Baron Amschel Rothschild, with his vast fleet of slave ships, had for many years supplied Negroes to the Southern states for plantation work. What he did not buy, his slavers stole. The African leaders were more than willing to go into the jungles and round up their own people to sell to the slavers, many of whom were Jewish.

The Rothschilds have caused all those European wars of the past 300 or so years ago and controlled Europe's wealth via this continent-wide central banking system. But Rothschild's great desire was to establish his control over America via his cartel bank.

To get his bank in America, he instigated and financed the Civil War. Amschel knew that the North and South were ripe for war, so he told the Southern firebrands that, if they made war with the North, he would supply them with guns, cannons, powder, ships, food and other supplies—enough to win the war. If the South won, he had his Southern bank cartel. The South lost the war and he did not live to see his dream bank come true.

However, eventually his compatriots made sure his cartel bank was formed. Today they call it the Federal Reserve, but that is a terrible name for it. It is really Rothschild's Cartel Bank.

So, should Southern soldiers be honored or pitied? After all, they were just cannon fodder paid for by the Jewish money trust.

I am sorry to say, but I believe the Confederate battle flag was a Jewish battle flag, the Civil War was not fought to free the Negroes, and the North was really trying to keep control of the money system by preventing the Rothschild scheme.

Hugo Hillenkutter
Texas

A CORNERSTONE OF BELIEF

Greetings, TBR. As always, I enjoy reading The Barnes Review. I wish it were more widely read, but I understand the problems associated with distributing and growing such a magazine. Something tells me a lot more people read the magazine than are on your subscription rolls. I push the magazine whenever and wherever I can, but my own family is made up of conformist yuppies, and the holocaust is a cornerstone of the foundation of many people's notions of good and evil. It's too scary for people to crawl under the foundation and alter it in any way for fear their entire belief system will come crashing down upon them.

I enclose a contribution I would like to go toward the magazine. The fact that the harassment on the Internet is an act of war shows that TBR is hitting home. I don't get on the Internet or even a computer, but I believe this method of communication is giving them fits.

John Raimey
Oklahoma

[Thank you for your donation—and to all who donate. Your money goes

straight into producing more books and expanded issues of TBR. Just so you know, TBR was able to nearly double the size of its special September/October 2018 "Holocausts! Real and Imagined" issue from 80 pages to 132 pages thanks to a generous donation from a subscriber. So, if you want to make a larger donation to fund a particular book or magazine project, call us at 202-547-5586, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or email Paul Angel at Paul@BarnesReview.org to reach the executive editor. He'll tell you what your donation can do to expand TBR's outreach or guarantee TBR continues publishing long after you have passed.—Ed.]

SAVE THE WHITES!

Every white male who is single, from age 18 to 70, needs to find a kindred woman who wants children and take the jump and have children—as many as you can get that woman to have for you. Just remember, when you have these kids, don't act like you live in the inner-city. Don't treat the woman poorly, and please raise your kids right.

We also need to get the 3 million white South Africans out of South Africa and to our shores and tell them it is better they work for the future of our people here, rather than to die for nothing in South Africa.

Whatever you do, don't put your kids in the public school system. We need to fight the government perversion of our education system, as well.

Marcus Dansh
Hawaii

WHO WAS CHARLES BEARD?

The July/August issue of TBR was very informative, but I was left with a few questions about Charles Beard who, along with John Dewey and Edward Weeks, claimed that Edward Bellamy's book *Looking Backward* was the second most important book at the turn of the 19th century, next only to *Das Kapital* by Karl Marx.

I am of the opinion these men were Marxists and helped to set American education on a communist footing. Can anyone set me straight on these facts or is this friend of Dr. Barnes [Beard] a different person altogether?

Keep the truth coming in TBR. I've learned a lot about American history that I didn't learn in the government schools.

L. Kippila
Missouri

[Beard and Barnes were interesting fellows, neither one of which could be easily pigeon-holed. Beard believed that class conflict was a primary driver in U.S. history. He was also extremely outspoken in his condemnation of foreign interventionism. He also wrote that the U.S. Constitution was designed to restrict democracy and that the document had been a victory for big business interests. The view that he held on the Civil War was also interesting. He claimed that capitalism had managed to oust the plantation aristocracy of the South from power and likened this victory to that of the farmers of the Colonies defeating the old British upper castes in the Revolutionary War.

He was considered a "progressive" when it came to education, and he initially supported FDR's liberal New Deal policies, though he turned against FDR because of his bald interventionism.

If anyone can shed more light on Beard and his views on Dewey, Weeks and Bellamy, please write us.—Ed.]

SEVERAL AMAZING BOOKS

Thanks as always for TBR and all of your other works. I wish that I could help more financially, but times remain tough for aged Aryan-American proles. Your ongoing battle for freedom of speech is an endless inspiration. How humorous to now see mainstream "conservatives" whining so loudly about Internet and social media censorship and the like. Did they not think it would ever get around to them?

I noticed that Michael Hoffman is listed on your board of contributing editors. I would like to plug his magnum opus *The Occult Renaissance Church of Rome*. This 650-page tome follows his *Usury in Christendom* in exposing the infiltration of Judaic and proto-Masonic occultists into the highest of Catholic Church circles, even centuries before the Reformation.

All people need do is search for the book on the Internet and they will surely be pleased and enlightened by what they will find.

Brian Schlaupitz
Florida

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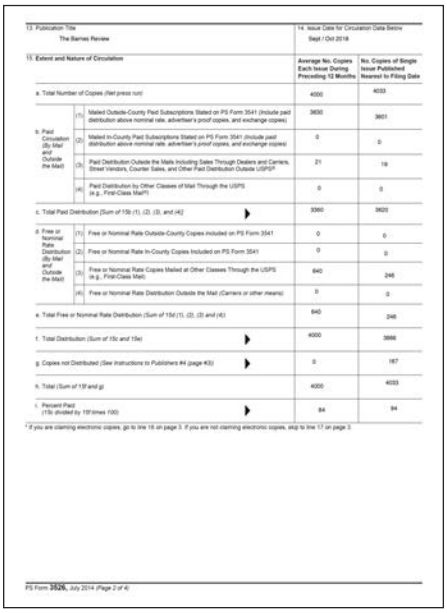
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